THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

WILL LABOR COOPERATE OR OBSTRUCT?

THIS BIG QUESTION, which President Wilson put to the chief of the striking ship-carpenters, we have addrest to many other labor-spokesmen all over the country, and have asked them whether our war-efforts are to be hampered by strikes in essential war-industries, or whether the workers will keep at their tasks and accept government arbitration of their demands. The common interpretation of the many emphatically patriotic utterances of labor conventions and committees, of high officials and other spokesmen of the American Federation of Labor, has been that labor's sword—the strike—must remain in its sheath, and that a truce must be declared in the old struggle between labor and capital, if American labor is to keep its pledge of loyalty and win in our workshops and shipyards the nation's war against German aggression. Last month labor celebrated a "Loyalty Week," and the Secretary of Labor, who is perhaps as proud of his miners' union-card as of his place in the Cabinet, declared before a New York audience his confidence that as long as "we have on our hands a strike by the United States of America against the autocracy of Germany" labor will not "scab" upon the United States. American labor is officially and predominatingly loyal, but the daily press of the country note that nevertheless war-work has been seriously hampered and delayed by successive labor disputes, strike-threats, and walkouts. Two weeks ago striking carpenters in Eastern shipyards were recalled to their tasks only by a direct message from the White House, in which the President told them that no body of workers "have the moral right in the present circumstances of the nation to strike until every method of adjustment has been tried to the limit," and asked bluntly, "Will you cooperate or will you obstruct?" For the benefit of our readers who may have been led to wonder whether labor really intends to cooperate or to obstruct we have asked many journals representing the workers whether, in their opinion, labor in war-industries should accept government arbitration instead of striking. A minority of those replying, who speak for Socialists and "working-class" radicals, insist that labor, in the words of the Wheeling *Majority*, "should never, in war or peace, give up its right to strike." Tho the West Virginia editor admits this weapon "should be used only as a last resort," he contends that to compel labor to forego such a fundamental right "is to conscript," and argues that "human beings should not be conscripted to the service of the State until all profits and capital have been conscripted." Other statements of the radical labor view-point reflect the new consciousness of power which this war has given workers in all countries. Here, for instance, is the message from an appropriately named Chicago journal of social reform, *The Eye-Opener:*

> "Labor in war-industries should accept government arbitration if all the arbitrators are representatives of labor. In this way the workers would practically fix their own wages and working conditions, as they should. This would force private ownership, and the thing that keeps it alive, profiteering, out of the war-industries. It will ultimately result in the establishment of a real working-class government, upon which the workers will make no demands that can not be met, since they will be laboring for themselves, and any unjust demands will be against their own interests. This plan is the only real strike preventive. It can be put into force now if the Government wills it. The capitalist and middle classes would protest, to be sure, but they do not have the power to make good their protests. If some such plan is not adopted the workers will continue to strike and threaten to strike until the Government surrenders."

A frank Socialistic defense of the war-time strike comes from the editor of the Milwaukee *Leader*. To quote Mr. Berger, a former Congressman as well as a present editor:

> "The American working class owes to itself to see that the standard of living should not be lowered during the war on account of the unprecedented rise in the cost of living. There is great danger that such will be the case under the agreement of the Government with some of the unions. The ship-builders were to come to Washington to settle with the labor leaders any troubles that might arise. The ship-builders are making untold millions of dollars for themselves by all kinds of questionable methods, but these gentlemen are refusing to meet the just demands of their workmen. Now, why should the workingmen give up any right simply because Gompers, Duncan, and Morrison, the heads of the American Federation of Labor, and also W. B. Wilson, the Secretary of Labor in the President's Cabinet, were born under the English flag and not under the Stars and Stripes. These leaders have been cajoled and petted until they now side with the capitalists and against American workmen, and claim that the class struggle will interfere with winning this war. And why should labor leaders think more of winning this war for the capitalists than of winning better living conditions for the American working class? The English and the German labor leaders, while supporting their respective governments, took care of the class interests

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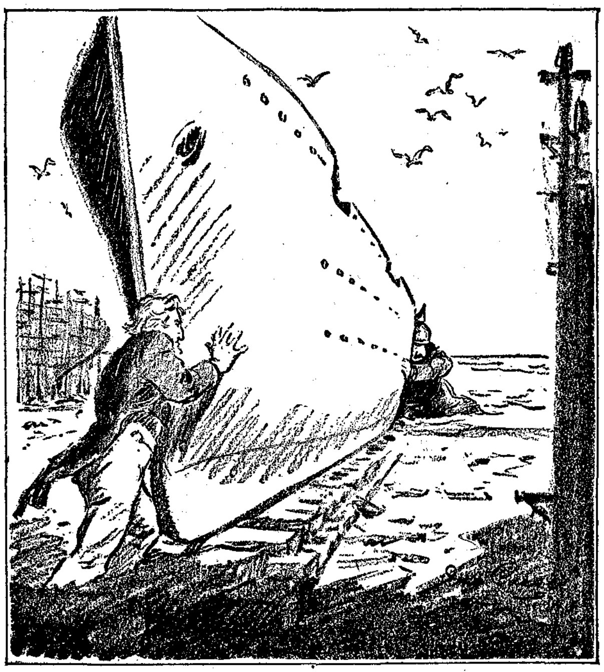
of labor in these countries. As to accepting government arbitration, so long as we have purely a capitalist class movement in Washington with Morgan, Davison, Vanderlip, Stettinius, etc., in the saddle, labor should respectfully decline government interference. The moment the working class has representation in the Government commensurate to its numbers and importance, workingmen will be willing to have government arbitration."



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HELP PUSH!

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

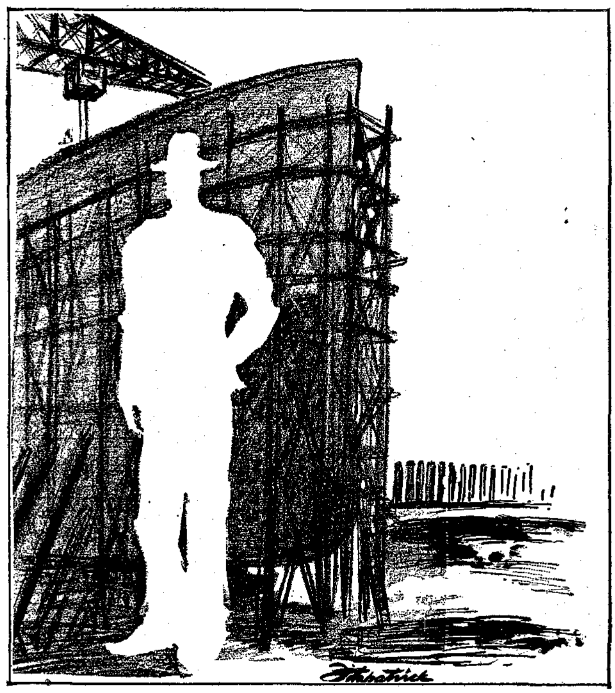
But the leading Socialist daily in the East declares in favor of arbitration, even compulsory arbitration, but, as it says, "without troubling to give ethical reasons for our choice." The New York *Call*, it will be seen, prefers arbitration simply because government arbitrators, recognizing labor's power, will never dare decide in favor of the employers. Thus *The Call* would only abandon the sword to carry on the war against capital with a more effective weapon. As we read:

"In a general way we should favor that anomaly called 'compulsory arbitration' on the part of the Government. It can not and dare not try to compel the laborers, but it can compel the employers under the threat of taking over the control of their business. We should say that as government arbitration seems to lead in a general way toward that consummation, we are for it in preference to the other. In case both sides are stubborn, as they undoubtedly would be, the Government would naturally follow the line of least resistance and coerce the employers. It would not dare attempt the same thing with labor, which is rapidly becoming the strongest force in the world, and is beginning, however dimly, to recognize that fact. The Government can not suppress strikes; suppressing employers might be a tough job, but under pressure it can be done. The weakest goes to the wall, and in this case it is not labor that is the weakest. So, on the principle that 'might makes right,' we choose government arbitration without troubling to give ethical reasons for our choice."

But the more conservative union-labor journals solidly and on patriotic grounds declare against the war-time strike, either categorically or with certain reservations. "Loyal trade-unionists of all crafts in the United States believe," according to *The Missouri Trades Unionist*, of Joplin, that the present crisis confronting the country warrants the adoption of the plan of government arbitration of all disputes in war-industries, "even to the extent of obliterating strikes entirely." Pending the close of the war, *The Square Deal*, of Jackson, Michigan, believes "it is the duty of labor to accept government arbitration." From our great inland harbor city of Duluth comes a ringing declaration against the use of the strike in war-time and a whole-hearted acceptance of government arbitration. For this is the way *The Labor World* answers at once our query and the President's demand for cooperation instead of obstruction:

"No American workingmen who have any regard for their country and the great principles of human liberty and democracy which are at stake in this war will do one act that will delay for a single moment the building of a ship or the production of an article needed to feed, clothe, or equip our boys in France or in training at home. President Wilson and the Government are determined that exact justice shall be done to all. Employers can not be intolerant and remain on friendly terms with the Government, nor can workingmen harass and worry the Government every time the machinery of adjustment seems slow in operation, and retain the sympathy of the American people. We have always opposed compulsory arbitration. We are against it now. But if men will not appreciate the gravity of the present situation when our liberty-developed civilization trembles in the balance, and by their selfish acts imperil the safety and freedom of countless millions, then we are prompted to surrender our scruples and to insist that Congress pass a war-measure at once providing for the appointment of a court with absolute powers to be composed of representatives, in equal numbers, of employers, employees, and the Government for the purpose of settling labor disputes of every character arising in industries which are engaged in the manufacture or transportation of war-supplies and equipment, to the end that there shall be uninterrupted production and transportation. There are no minor liberties in this country as important as saving the unnecessary slaughter of our fellow men at the front."

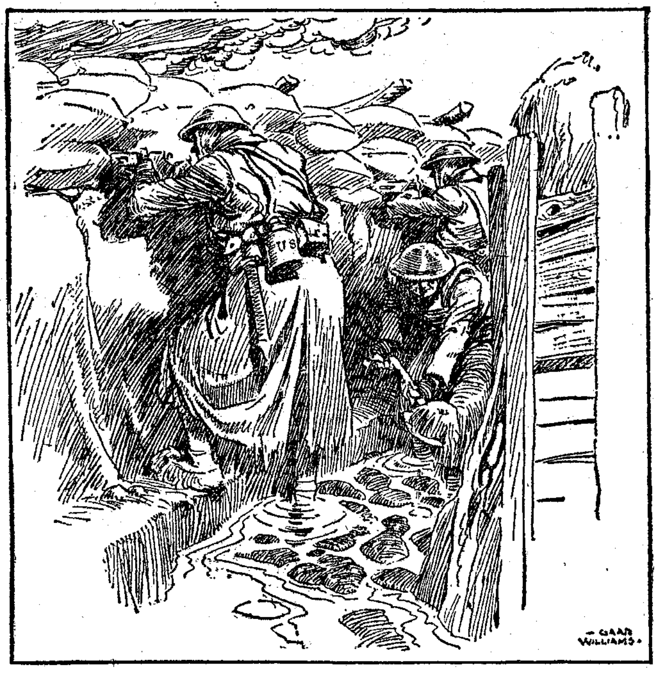
Several labor editors base their acceptance of the principle of arbitration during the war upon their confidence in the fairness of the Government as at present constituted. From San Francisco, a labor-union stronghold, the editor of *The Labor Clarion* wires us that since "the present national Administration has shown every disposition to deal fairly with the workers," labor in war-industries "can well afford to accept government arbitration, instead of striking, in this crucial period in the affairs of the nation." Inasmuch as the Government has established agencies of mediation in which labor is represented, the editor of *The Trades Unionist* (Washington, D. C.) "would unhesitatingly say that until the use of all such agencies has been resorted to, labor engaged in war-industry should not strike." Not only have the proper agencies been created, but, the Washington editor continues, "never in the history of the country since Abraham Lincoln have the working people had such a champion



"FOR THE WANT OF THE LABOR THE TONNAGE WAS LOST."

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

for their just aspirations as the present President, Woodrow Wilson." Wherefore it is held, "not only would it be unpatriotic for an organized strike to take place until arbitration is resorted to, but it would be the act of ungratefulness and stamp upon the brows of those responsible the mark of the ingrate." Organized labor in the growing seaport city of Galveston is in favor of accepting government arbitration instead of striking, especially in war-industries. In giving this information, the Galveston *Labor Dispatch* declares its belief that "President Wilson is the best friend the workingman has, aside from President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and labor should stand behind him solidly."



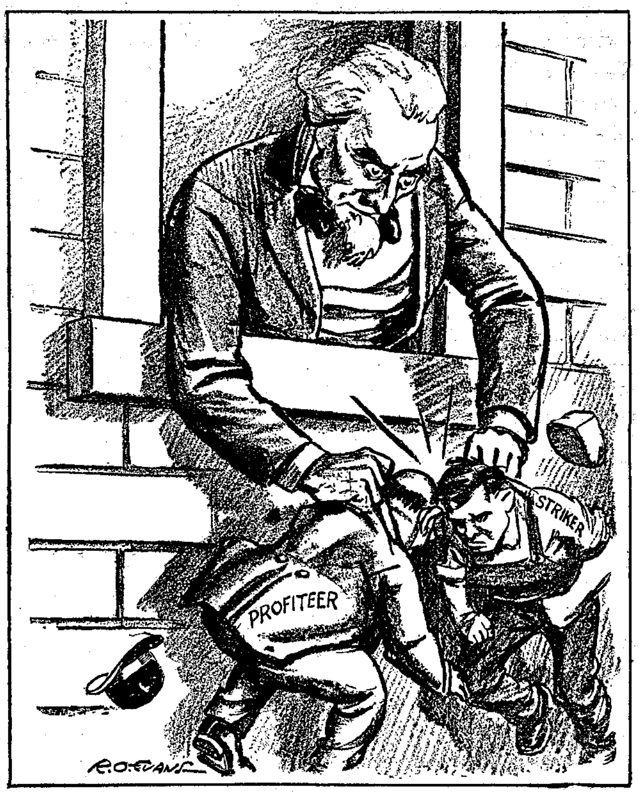
AMONG THE FELLOWS WORKING AND FIGHTING FOR US THERE'S NO QUESTION OF HOURS AND OVERTIME.
—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

Labor editors in other sections of the country, while disapproving of war-time strikes, find some justification for labor's restlessness, point out flaws in the Government's labor program, or indicate certain conditions essential to the sheathing of labor's great weapon of offense and defense. For instance, *The Oregon Labor Press* (Portland) thinks workers in war-industries should accept government arbitration, but complains that the failure to enforce arbitration completely and speedily has caused considerable unrest in its section of the country; "guarantee that the awards will be honestly carried out, and there will be no difficulty." Far across the country *The Labor Advocate*, of Birmingham, Ala., similarly contends that while "labor employed in war-industries should accept government arbitration, the arbitrators should act at once without red tape." In Colorado, a State whose labor wars roused the whole country not many years ago, the Denver *Labor Bulletin*, while protesting against the calling of strikes before an opportunity is given for government investigation, declares: "Remove the suspicion of profiteering, and the labor problem during the war is solved." *The Non-Partizan Leader*, representing the banded and politically embattled farmers of the Northwest, finds this solution for the war-time strike problem: "The Government should immediately commandeer all industries where strikes occur; the primary cause of strikes is the greed of government contractors who are making huge profits with labor."

The editor of *The Iowa Unionist* wires from Des Moines that while he favors arbitration as against strikes in war-time, it ought to be understood "that those who would profit by imposing intolerable conditions or inadequate wages will be dealt with as summarily as those who voice their protest through strikes." In the adjoining State of Illinois, *The Peoria Labor Gazette* "stands for arbitration," but contends that circumstances alter cases. That is, "oppressive action on the part of certain interests will not at all times permit arbitration; where it is sought to violate labor standards and reduce the general tone of employment, there is nothing to arbitrate." But, "when a question arises that does not involve fundamental principles of labor, we would say that government arbitration should prevail and, if refused by either side, government control should be put in effect *instanter*." *The New Appeal*, the widely circulated Socialist weekly published in Girard, Kansas, which recently came out in support of the war, apparently conditions its acceptance of war-time arbitration when it says: "To avoid strikes in war-industries the Government should insist that the workers be given the fullest opportunity to organize and bargain collectively." The Philadelphia *Trade Union News* contends that the question really concerns employers rather than workers, since it is a principle of unionism that the strike should be resorted to only as a last resort in the struggle for fair play. Strikes may be averted if employers show the proper spirit, but—

> "Strikes can never be prohibited because union workers, while continuing to oppose interruption of industry by every honorable means, will always insist that their physical, mental, and moral welfare shall be maintained and that they and their families shall live in decency, in a scale appropriate with the cost of fair existence, and with a just assurance of improved conditions. . . . In some departments of the Federal service, the present Administration has recognized the principles of organized labor. By adhering to those principles and enforcing them wherever Government assumes industrial control, strikes of workers, in such industries, will be made unnecessary and obsolete."

The loyal declarations of prominent labor-union leaders are familiar to newspaper readers. These may be supplemented by such messages as this which we have received from John H. Ferguson, president of the Baltimore, Maryland State, and District of Columbia Federation of Labor: "Workers engaged in industries essential to successful operation of war must be persuaded or, if persuasion fails, compelled to accept



UNCLE SAM SHOULD GET THEM TOGETHER.
—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.

arbitration, and when I say compelled I mean by the use of any weapon." Mr. John J. Joyce, secretary-treasurer of the International Longshoremen's Association, believes that workers in war-industries "should by all means accept government arbitration instead of striking." Similarly the secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers says that labor should agree to accept the findings of a government arbitration board instead of striking. Then, he adds, "if capital would do the same, industry need not stop." Leaders of the United Mine Workers of America have recently repeated their asseverations of loyalty. President James H. Maurer, of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, has emphasized in a New York *Evening Mail* interview the patriotic attitude of the workers he represents. But he protests that they will not endure having their liberties "needlessly curtailed and their rights taken away" under the "guise of patriotism."

"Labor's voice," remarks the Newark *News*, is heard in the declaration recently issued by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. The New York *World* calls this "the finest expression, coming from such a source, in any belligerent country." To quote a few characteristic sentences:

> "Give workers a decent place to live, protect them against conditions to take all their wages for bare existence, give them agencies whereby grievances can be adjusted and industrial justice assured, make it plain that their labor counts in the winning a war for greater freedom, not for private profiteering—and workers can be confidently expected to do their part. Workers are loyal. They want to do their share for the Republic and for winning the war.
>
> "This is labor's war. It must be won by labor, and every stage in the fighting and the final victory must be to count for humanity. That result only can justify the awful sacrifice."

Spokesmen for the men who recently went on strike in Eastern shipyards complained of lack of consideration by government officials and a scale of wages much below that obtaining on the Pacific coast. A demand was also made for the "closed shop." These grievances are to be settled by the Ship-building Labor Adjustment Board.

Recent admissions by railroad officials and meat-packers that their workingmen need more pay has an obvious bearing on the war-time strike problem. Mr. Roger W. Babson, the eminent statistician, who is now in the service of the Government, finds manufacturers slow to raise wages in proportion with the advanced cost of living. As he says, "the manufacturers who are not complaining about paying advances of one hundred per cent. or more for materials which they must use are strenuously objecting to paying a fraction of this advance in wages."

Much is expected by the press from the reorganization of the Labor Department which is now on foot and which will coordinate the dealings with labor on the part of the various government Departments. This will "mobilize our man-power" and "place labor on a war-basis," to quote two editorial characterizations. Besides this, the Secretary of Labor has chosen a board of five representatives of labor, five of the employers, and two of the general public, who will confer and lay down a basis for government war-time policy toward labor. The activities of this board, it is thought, will go far to prevent strikes or labor disputes.

BOLOISM IN THIS COUNTRY

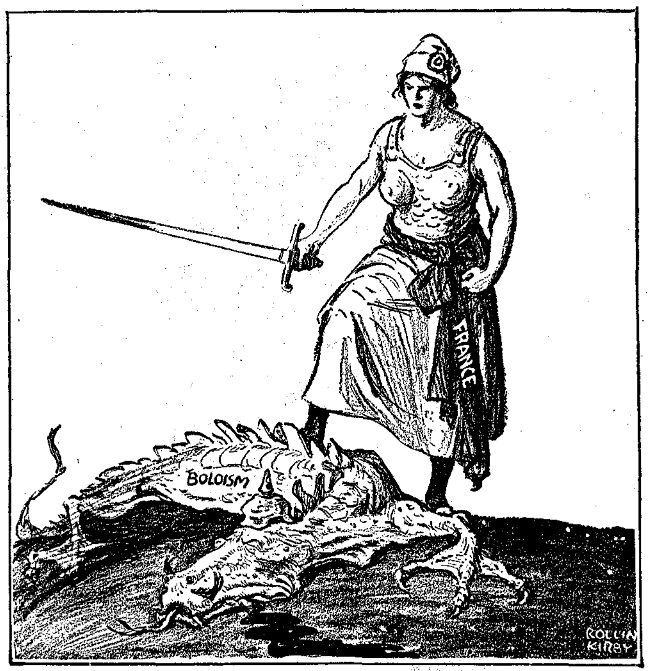
FRANCE HAS SHOWN THE WAY to meet the German peril at Verdun and the Marne, and now in the court martial and death-sentence of Bolo Pasha, "international crook, spy, and *intrigant*," she points out the only way to deal with Germany's pet form of espionage, Boloism. Our editors emphasize this fact as they note the expedition with which Bolo was convicted after a trial of ten days, when it took the court martial, as the Grand Rapids *Herald* puts it, "just fifteen minutes to billet him to a berth with Judas." We are more tender with our "viper-folk" over here, according to this journal and many others, while the Atlanta *Constitution* says sarcastically, "our way thus far has been to arrest spies and traitors, try them, and if twelve 'peers' find them guilty, put them in internment-camps and feed them chicken." France is near enough to Germany geographically, remarks the Manchester *Union*, to know that "pussyfooting" in treason cases would be fatal. A show of clemency in Bolo's case would only have encouraged Germany's unscrupulous agents everywhere. Once let it be known that there is no mercy for enemy agents and they will become far less numerous, and this journal suggests that we may well take a page from the book of France in this matter. When the United States has been at war as long as France, we shall have less consideration for traitors, according to the Memphis *News-Scimitar*, which holds that "it is doubtful if Bolo Pasha is a greater offender against his country than some Americans are against the United States." Bolo Pasha was talking peace while his country was at war, we are reminded, and was the chief exponent of "a brand of pacifism worse than inertia," while France was calling every loyal son to fight. He spent some time in the United States and was entertained by newspaper editors who shared his views, perhaps, and others who, through no fault of their own, were thrown into his company. Now he is going to be shot for his crime, and *The News-Scimitar* asks:

BOLO PASHA.
"To liken him to Benedict Arnold is a slander upon the latter."

> "How long will it be before the United States will begin to stand men against walls and demand of them the extreme penalty for offenses no greater than his? . . . .
>
> "The more treason there is lurking in a man's heart the more patriotism you hear from his lips.
>
> "When a man talks of ending this war without indemnity; it is equivalent to the belief that Germany should escape the penalty for the worst crime ever committed against civilization in the history of the world, if the Allies are victorious, and he is talking of something impossible of conception to the German mind if Germany is victorious.
>
> "France and Britain know their Germans. They know the pro-German sentiment when they hear it exprest, and they will have none of it.
>
> "How many factories must be burned; how many munitions-plants must be blown up; how many bodies of American soldiers must be washed ashore by the sea-waves that break against the rocky coast of Ireland, before we, too, shall recognize the serpent and crush its head?"

Similarly the New York *Globe* contrasts the firmness of France with the weakness of our Government in dealing with Boloists. It cites the President as being on record to the effect that scores of our citizens, while this country was at peace with Germany, were killed by murderers in the employ of the German Government. Yet when the guilty have been caught they have been tried for minor and technical offenses. Not only have murder and arson brought no punishment, but "nothing has been done to bring to account the newspapers which had accepted German money and organizations financed by German subventions." The theory is, according to this newspaper, that "it is not wise to act energetically because to do so may engender war-bitterness," but—

"Things that the German Government does may not be permitted if the world is to be safe, and the fact should be faced early rather than late. To condone crime is to encourage crime, and one of the elements making for a prolongation of the war has been the failure to bring home to the German people that things done by their government will not be endured."



TRIUMPHANT.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

The Philadelphia *Press* points out that Boloism has not been restricted to France, for England had it and weeded it out, Italy had it and it was almost her undoing, and America has it and is fighting it determinedly. Interesting testimony is given in a letter to the New York *World* signed "Policeman," which reads:

"The Prussian propaganda takes strange forms sometimes. Just now there are weird tales afloat on the East Side that corn is dangerous to eat. In the Ridgewood section if one puts out a service flag there is always a possibility that the rent will be raised by the landlord. Butcher-shops are breeding-places to discourage the efforts of the Food Administration. Bakeries are inclined to encourage the sale of white bread, just to be morally treasonable.

"These observations can be readily increased by going around the city."

The evidence on which Bolo was convicted was circumstantial, but none the less convincing, says the New York *World*, which reminds us that some of the strongest links were supplied by Attorney-General Lewis, of New York State, who traced a Bolo fund of more than $1,500,000 from the Deutsche Bank of Berlin through several banks of New York City to France, where the money was used to buy newspapers and impress the French people with the hopelessness of standing out against Germany. In noting that Bolo was specifically charged with having financed *Le Journal*, of Paris, with German money, the Peoria *Transcript* observes:

"The same propaganda has been pushed in the United States. Newspaper correspondents, lecturers, and mechanics have been influenced by use of German money, and it was shown in the von Igel papers that a credit of $50,000 was extended to Count von Bernstorff corruptly to influence Congress. The permanency of our institutions rests upon a free and uncorrupted press. In an age of newspapers, tainted news or editorial opinion is infinitely more disastrous to national welfare than poisoned food or damaged machinery.

"Boloism may not die with Bolo, but it will be appreciably checked if meddlers with public opinion are put into the same category with dealers in other poisons."

Bolo's punishment is just and will be a warning in France, according to the Mobile *Register*, which believes we should have less spying, incendiarism, and "other devilment" in our country if we were not so lenient; and the Washington *Star* urges that if we find a traitor of the Bolo stripe the fate of the renegade Frenchman should be meted to that miserable American. Shooting is too good for "such a cur" as Bolo Pasha, in the view of the Richmond *Journal*, which "almost regrets the passing of the boiling-in-oil period of administering reprisal to traitors to their country." The name of Bolo will go down in history "beside that of Judas," says the Pittsburg *Post*, and "to liken him to Benedict Arnold is a slander upon the latter." Hair-dresser of Marseilles, ladies' man and bigamist in Paris, a pasha in Egypt, and German agent for the corruption of the French press, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, his disgraceful death may give his name permanence in history, but it can have "no other regrettable feature or corollary." The conviction of Bolo Pasha should open the world's eyes more completely to the net of espionage and treason which, as Mr. Wilson pointed out to Congress in his original demand for a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, has covered the whole earth. Such is the conclusion of the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, which goes on to say that Germany has been spinning this web, it would appear, for almost half a century. The threads were sometimes kings and queens, sometimes, it is charged, cabinet ministers, sometimes ambassadors and consuls, frequently journalists, and even electricians, lobster-sellers, and women of doubtful character. We read then:

"One end of the thread might be held by a king in Greece and the other by a king in Bulgaria; one end by an ambassador in Washington and the other by an ambassador in Buenos Aires; one end by a consul in Bushire and the other by a shah in Teheran, and one end by a khedive in Cairo and another by a lobster-merchant in Marseilles.

"The story of the industries of the lobster-merchant is peculiarly interesting. Paul Bolo was one of the principal German spies in France, indeed, in the world. Beginning life as a lobster-merchant in Marseilles, he subsequently 'traveled in communion wine and champagne,' and eventually was guilty of bigamy in marrying a lady of fortune in Bordeaux. After the war began, he for months flitted between Paris and New York, or Paris and Rome, conducting his operations with such dexterity that, tho the French Government was perfectly conscious of what was going on it could get no evidence against him. In some inconceivable way he succeeded in muzzling, or having muzzled, the French press, and had it not been for Mr. Clemenceau's diatribes in *L'Homme Enchaîné*, it is doubtful if his exposure ever would have come. When, however, Mr. Clemenceau turned the arc-light of publicity on to *Le Bonnet Rouge*, with the result that its editor and manager were both arrested, Bolo's sense of security must have begun to evaporate. It was in August that Almereyda, the editor of the paper and the friend of the ex-Premier, Mr. Caillaux, and of Mr. Malvy, the Minister of the Interior, was arrested. Then immediately came that prison tragedy of the bootlace, and it appeared as if the stream of evidence had been again dammed up. Dammed up it might, indeed, have remained had it not been for Léon Daudet's open letter to the President, charging Mr. Malvy with treason. This letter ultimately caused the fall of the Ribot ministry, of which Mr. Malvy was a member, and so paved the way for the ministry of Mr. Clemenceau, with the certainty that the affair of *Le Bonnet Rouge*, as well as those of Mr. Malvy and Mr. Caillaux, would be probed to the bottom."

The Monitor reminds us that Mr. Caillaux, Mr. Malvy, and Senator Humbert, who had secured a large interest in *Le Journal*, are now awaiting trial by the same court that sentenced Bolo Pasha to be shot, and the Chicago *Herald* thinks Mr. Caillaux must have heard the verdict with deep and "purely personal" regret.

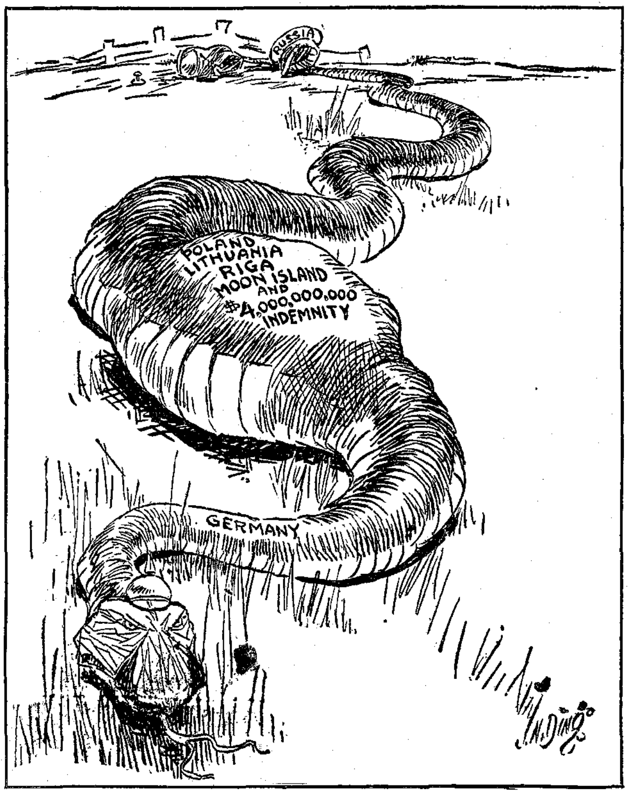
TO SAVE 1,000,000 TONS OF SHIPPING

AT LEAST 1,000,000 additional tons of shipping will be made available for war-purposes, we are assured, by the President's order requiring licenses for all exports and imports. Unessential cargoes will be eliminated and essential ones given the right of way. For one thing, it is expected, we will now be able to ferry our men and munitions to France and supplies to the Allies in rapid-transit time. The order is worth months of debate with Teutonic chancellors and foreign ministers on war-aims and peace terms, says the New York *Times*, which believes that it will convince the German military party we are really going to fight; and the New York *Evening Post* calls it only the logical development of all our forces in winning the war. This daily and others point out that our Allies long ago adopted the trade-license plan. In its Washington correspondence we read that practically all the ships in the world have come under the control of the Allies, neutral vessels included, for they can carry only the products for which licenses are given by the United States, England, and France, and rather than lie idle they will avail themselves of such opportunities as present themselves for trade. We read further:

> "By requiring licenses, the United States, in effect, directs all ocean-going traffic to and from her own ports. If the United States can get along with less coffee, or with less bananas, some of the steamers plying between here and South-American ports will be obliged to transport less cargo, and some of these ships will be available for other purposes. It is going to affect many lines of business, because there will be no use consigning a carload of American manufactures to a seaport town if no license is available to get it on board a ship. The export and import embargo will therefore dovetail with the embargo on rail transportation."

In ordinary times the Government's assumption of control of the country's entire foreign commerce, remarks the New York *Herald*, would be regarded as a "deplorable interference with trade and a dangerous concentration of power in the hands of the executives," but "war-times, war-measures"; and this journal adds that the new regulations, wisely applied, should have beneficent results, and are necessary not only to conserve resources for ourselves and the Allies, but to prevent such resources from reaching our enemies by devious routes. Says the New York *World*:

> "The first effects of the order as administered by the War-Trade Board will be felt by those whose trade, incoming or outgoing, is in luxuries. There has been a natural reluctance at Washington to designate commodities or industries as non-essential, but this decree will compel many final decisions.
>
> "Recently the cobelligerents opposed to Germany entered upon an agreement for the joint use of ocean carriers for the transportation of troops and supplies to the seat of war. In full command of the sea, except for the depredations of submarines, they made regulations for neutrals as well as for themselves. No harbor is open to a ship that violates the rules, but these rules recognize every right save that of serving the enemy. Yesterday's proclamation supplements this program."



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"PEACE WITHOUT ANNEXATIONS OR INDEMNITIES."
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

RUSSIA AT GERMANY'S MERCY

EVIDENCE ENOUGH that Lenine and Trotzky are German agents is seen by some observers here in the smoothness with which Russian events took shape to Germany's advantage, from the anomalous peace declaration which demobilized the Russian armies to the renewed German invasion of Russia, with its virtually unopposed capture of Lutsk and Dvinsk, and the subsequent agreement by the Bolshevik leaders to sign a peace treaty embodying all of Germany's terms, even to annexations and indemnities. So easy was the capture of these important Russian cities, notes a London correspondent, "as almost to suggest that the Bolshevik chiefs had suggested the demonstration in order to justify their complete submission to the German terms." "The signing of a formal peace on Germany's terms marks the final act of betrayal on the part of the Bolsheviki," remarks the New York *World*, which thinks that "Trotzky and Lenine have done their best by the Kaiser, whether actuated by money, or lust for power, or the insanity of class hatred." But even while we read these denunciations dispatches from Petrograd tell us that the demobilization of the Russian Army and Fleet has been stopt, that preparations have been made for a stubborn defense of Petrograd, and that "the Russian troops have been ordered to resist the German advance and to evacuate their positions only when necessary, destroying property as they fall back." Yet when the German Army of invasion crossed the Dvina and took Dvinsk, notes the New York *Herald*, there was not enough of the Russian Army in evidence even to destroy the bridges. If events now move faster in Russia, thinks the New York *Times*, it is "due simply to the fact that Germany has become tired of play-acting and short of temper." To quote further:

> "Trotzky's last sketch was a dramatic challenge to Germany to invade an unresisting proletarian country if she dared. 'See, our arms are folded; shoot us down, and our German brothers will rise in revolution against you.' The answer to that challenge was curt—the dispatch of two German armies into Russia; and now, definitely at the end of his rope, Trotzky lets go of it and tumbles into the abyss. He may deserve credit for the length of time he spun out his longer and more complicated rôle, his attempt to keep a pointless peace conversation going on forever at Brest-Litovsk; but even that is doubtful, since it is likely enough that Germany permitted or instigated him to do it for her own purposes. Those who have imagined that they saw a bewildered Germany, at a loss how to deal with such clever conversationalists as the Bolsheviki, must be disillusioned by now. Germany simply let the performance go on till she had things properly arranged in the Ukraine, in Roumania, and elsewhere, and then terminated the farce; it was she, not Trotzky, who was timing the acts and giving the cues."

Germany's own version of the altruistic motives behind her Russian operations is supplied by Prince Leopold, who, in an address to the army of invasion, says:

> "We want no annexations or contributions, but restoration

of order. Russia is the center of anarchy. The contagion is spreading into Europe. Civilized Europe understands the Germans are defending order in Europe."

Germany's peace terms as set forth in the treaty which Trotzky agreed to sign include, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*, "the retention of Poland, Lithuania, Riga, and the Moon Islands, and an indemnity of $4,000,000,000." Another dispatch places the amount of the indemnity at $1,500,000,000. The Bolshevik statement of February 19, signed by Lenine and Trotzky, reads in part:

"The Council of People's Commissaries protests against the fact that the German Government has directed its troops against the Russian Council's republic, which has declared the war as at an end and which is demobilizing its army on all fronts.

"The Workmen's and Peasants' government of Russia could not anticipate such a step, because neither directly nor indirectly has any one of the parties which concluded the armistice given the seven days' notice required in accordance with the treaty of December 15, for terminating it.

"The Council of People's Commissaries in the present circumstances regards itself as forced formally to declare its willingness to sign a peace upon the conditions which had been dictated by the delegations of the Quadruple Alliance at Brest-Litovsk."

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ONE RUSSIAN BEAR THAT HAS NOT SURRENDERED.

This Siberian bear is the mascot of the Russian legion that is still fighting against Germany on the French front.

The Washington point of view, the correspondents tell us, is that the legality of such a peace treaty will depend altogether on the outcome of the war. As we read in the New York *World:*

"Being made under compulsion, the Allies in a peace conference would demand that it be disregarded.

"It is pointed out that the proposed treaty will be in direct violation not only of all peace principles laid down by the Entente spokesmen and President Wilson, but of the often-quoted Teutonic declaration of 'no annexations and no indemnities.'"

Returning to the same paper's indictment of Lenine and Trotzky, we read:

"It was obvious from the beginning of the Bolshevik régime that the German terms would be accepted. Everything that the Bolshevik leaders have done since they obtained power has coincided with the interest of Germany, and any peace except a German peace would be wholly inconsistent with the policy that Trotzky and Lenine have pursued. Whatever else they may be charged with, nobody can accuse them of breaking faith with Prussianism.

"But the peace that ends this war is not going to be signed by Trotzkys and Lenines. They may be able to give Russia over to chaos and anarchy for the time being. They may be able to give the Kaiser the temporary aid and comfort that he so sorely needs, but no agreement that they make will stand unless the western democracies crumble under the fire of the German guns. The British, the French, and the Americans are still fighting the battle of the demoralized Russian people as well as their own battle. Civilization can be sold out by the Trotzkys and Lenines, but they can not make the delivery."

But Lenine and Trotzky have their defenders in this country as well as their critics. Thus, Col. William B. Thompson, who was a member of the American Engineering Commission to Russia, defends and interprets the Bolshevik movement in a series of articles in the New York *Evening Post*, and denies emphatically that its leaders are agents of the German autocracy. He says in part:

"Lenine and Trotzky are internationalists; that is to say, they want their dreams to come true all over the world—dreams of a world run by workmen and peasants. Only experience and responsibility will show them that you can not turn a factory over to the hands to run any more than you can a bank to the clerks.

"But, on the whole, it is an amazing thing to me that in the sudden freedom which has burst upon Russia, so long under the heel of the cruel autocracy, there have been so few excesses. Many of the stories of riot, looting, bloodshed, and outrage under the rule of the Bolsheviki are lies pure and simple, circulated by German propagandists and by members of the old régime who desire to poison the mind of the world against these men who have at last come out into the light of freedom. The reports that have some basis of truth are often much exaggerated, serving the same misleading purpose. . . .

"Late in the day tho it is, it is still criminal folly to proceed upon the assumption that Russia is completely lost to the cause of the war against the Central Powers and against the things for which the Central Powers stand; or, because of this, that, or the other extreme utterance attributed to the individuals Lenine or Trotzky, to assume that the Bolsheviki are hostile to America. Neither of these things is true. The Bolsheviki are doing more damage to the Central Powers to-day with their ideas than they were ever able to do with their bayonets.

"As for their attitude toward the United States, I am in a position to say that they are 'all ears' to hear what we shall say to them.

"The President's wonderful speech, in which he stated to Congress the war-aims of the United States, was circulated not only throughout Russia, but also throughout Germany and Austria—by the Bolsheviki! Lenine telegraphed that speech word for word to Trotzky at the Peace Conference at Brest-Litovsk, and from his hands it burst there, like the bombshell that it was, in the faces of the German officers. It is our words of skepticism, coldness, and hostility that are diligently cabled back to Petrograd by German agents here; it is our newspaper articles and speeches which attack the Russians on false premises and question their best motives—those are the only factors that can drive Russia away from us and into the arms of Germany.

"The old extreme Right (the ultra-conservatives, the autocrats) of Russia are gone, gone forever. The formerly moderate Center have become the ultra-conservatives. The extreme Left has become the Center. The ultra-radicals are in power. It is a commonplace of human experience that when ultra-radicals gain power and hold it for any length of time with the manifest consent of the people, they are soon sobered by the weight of responsibility and by the necessity of adapting means to ends and building permanent things. No amount of governmental power can enable even ultra-radicals to do the impossible, to make something out of nothing, to build and hold a stable government and an enduring industrial and agricultural organization on the basis of high-sounding phrases.

"Presently, Russia must and will stabilize herself. Shall she have the aid of the United States in working out her problems or shall she be left to the ministrations of Germany?"

PROFIT AND LOSS OF THE HEATLESS MONDAYS

THE EIGHT DAYS of industrial shut-down imposed by the Fuel Administration in twenty-eight States resulted in a saving of 3,456,000 tons of coal, according to the estimate of *The Black Diamond*, of Chicago, one of the most authoritative organs of the coal trade. But this saving, the same journal goes on to say, was paid for by industry at the rate of $289.35 a ton. That is to say, its total cost in loss of wages and reduction of manufactures was more than $1,000,000,000. Another estimate, compiled for Mr. McAdoo, Director-General of Railways, by W. H. Manss, industrial agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, names much higher figures for both the amount of coal saved and the cost to the country. According to Mr. Manss, whose estimate deals not with the country at large, but with eighteen leading cities, each dollar's worth of coal saved cost labor $9 in wages and employers $23 in production. On the other hand, Fuel Administrator Garfield tells us, from January 17, when the order went into effect, to January 29, when it was withdrawn, 480 ships, loaded with more than 2,000,000 tons of food, fuel, munitions, and other war-supplies which had been tied up in Atlantic ports, were bunkered and sent across the sea to the Allies. In other words, the tie-up due to a lack of bunker coal was broken, and the flow of supplies necessary for the Allies and for our own expeditionary force was reestablished. Speaking at a reunion of Williams College alumni in New York, on February 16, Dr. Garfield went on to say:

"Important as these facts are in themselves, they are cited merely to bring vividly before you the nature of the economic crisis which was upon us by the middle of January. Almost without exception, the manufacture of war-material was at its highest point about December 1. To cite a few only of the most important articles, the shipments of steel plates essential to the building of our ships fell off nearly 50 per cent. during the period from the first of December to the middle of January.

"Without steel plates we can not build ships and without ships we can not carry out our program. The loss in shipment of merchant bars was still greater. The plotted curves of weekly shipments of all steel products looks like a great picture of Niagara, the first of December marking the beginning of the drop and the middle of January the bottom. Even projectile steel dropt 45 per cent. during this period.

"Had this decline been permitted to continue, our most essential war-industries would inevitably have been closed down, but not in an orderly fashion. Cooperation demands the share of losses as well as gains. It is noteworthy that the upward trend was resumed for the week ending January 26.

"But figures and diagrams are not essential to my thought. It was only necessary to perceive the destructive force of abnormal production to know that it was vital to the successful prosecution of the war to bunker our ships, to provide coal for domestic consumers, and, so far as the manufacture of war-material was concerned, to 'stop, look, and listen.'

"The thought I would bring home to you is this: The Fuel Administration, believing in the democratic ideal, asked not that some, but all, participate in the sacrifice necessary to save us from our own prosperity; and that the American spirit arose and asserted itself.

"There was no crushing of the weak in a great scramble, but all stopt except the few appointed to absolutely necessary work. The reaction of the American people, in the face of the greatest crisis which this generation has been called upon to face, proved them to be true inheritors of the American spirit and practical advocates of the principles of democracy."

It is impossible for anybody to know what might have happened had Dr. Garfield's order not been issued, remarks the New York *Sun*, "and if it averted disaster to land- and water-transportation and to industry its cost at the most liberal estimate that can be made is a matter of no absolute consequence."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

VON HINDENBURG says he will be in Paris by April. Heaven help him if he's caught!—*Savannah News.*

THE Russian revolution is nearly a year old and you'd hardly know it for the same baby.—*Pittsburg Gazette Times.*

"RIGHT will eventually prevail," says the Kaiser. So he's getting despondent, is he?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

REVELATIONS of the profits taken by the contractors indicate that the Hog Island navy-yard is rightly named.—*Wichita Eagle.*

THAT boasted German offensive can not be any more so than the conduct of the nation.—*Baltimore American.*

IN its dealings with Russia Germany is willing to make peace piece by piece. —*New York Sun.*

NOT the least confusing thing about the Bolsheviki is the stuff that is being written by people who have just returned from Russia.—*Savannah News.*

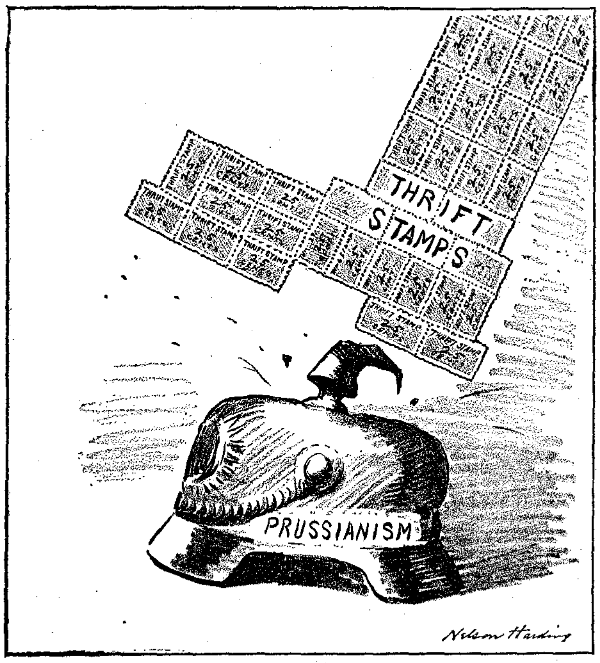
WHEN von Hindenburg gets to Paris next April he might have the Kaiser's 1914 Christmas dinner warmed over for him.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

OF course the German spies can't be executed, as there is always a comma or a semicolon missing in the indictment against them.—*Paterson Press Guardian.*

THAT our Government is still friendly to Russia is evidenced by our refusal to send Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman back there.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

HINDENBURG is still taking that great Western offensive out in talk. The more he studies it the more he is convinced that Germany's destiny lies in the East. —*Wichita Eagle.*

THOSE submarine-chasers Henry Ford is planning to make and send over to the North Sea will probably do more to bring about peace than the other ship he sent over there.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*



STAMP IT DOWN!

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

THE Allies demand a just peace; the Russians, just peace.—The difference is just 180 degrees.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN says he has been serving his country twenty-four years. Why stop now?—*Pittsburg Post.*

"LENINE Separates Church and State." From every ruble he can lay his hands on, we may believe.—*Savannah News.*

COAL situation makes it only reasonable that the President be granted his request for "blanket" legislation.—*Wall Street Journal.*

ABDUL HAMID is dead, but he came near outliving "the Sick Man of Europe" at that.—*New York World.*

REMEMBER the wheatless day, and keep it wholly.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE big offensive on the West front of the war is to begin in March. That is appropriately the month of great blows.—*Baltimore American.*

WITH Russia out of the war, the peace-loving Bolsheviki can now devote their entire time to the humane work of murdering the Finns.—*New York World.*

IT is, of course, useless to point out that the Lenines and Trotzkys have left little power of "self-determination" to the stricken Roumanians.—*New York World.*

IT is impossible to say whether Russia is an ally, a neutral, or an enemy.—*Lord Cecil.* There is this advantage, that Germany is in the same state of ignorance. —*New York Sun.*

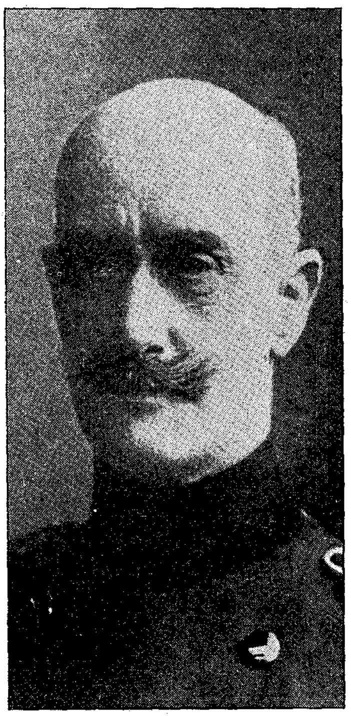
THE papers say Secretary Baker is planning a trip to the trenches. That will give him a nice, quiet place to rest after the past few weeks in Washington.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE sherif of Mekka has administered a whipping to a Turkish Army near the Dead Sea. Inasmuch as Mekka and the Dead Sea are a long way apart, the home office is probably in charge of a deputy sherif.—*Galveston News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHAT GERMANY HAS AND HAS NOT LEARNED IN THIS WAR

UNREPENTANT AND DOMINEERING, all Germany has learned from this war is how best to prepare for the next, and she is determined as ever to persevere with her policy of might until she can succeed in imposing her will upon the world. This is made abundantly clear by Lieutenant-General Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, who ranks officially as the third soldier in the German Empire by virtue of his office as Deputy Chief of the General Staff. He is considered the mouthpiece of the German Army and has exprest its will in his book, "Deductions from the World-War." This book was written for German consumption and its circulation encouraged by the Government, but so candidly has the General avowed Germany's determination to prepare for the next war as soon as this is finished that all newspaper criticism has been suppress and the export of the book forbidden. A few copies, however, have escaped, and from one of them we quote a few short but significant passages. The book will soon be brought out here by the Putnams. "Will disarmament come with the end of this war?" asks the General. "No!" he replies, and frankly states that Germany wants "world-power":



THE HIGH PRIEST OF FORCE.

Lieutenant-General Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, Deputy Chief of the German General Staff, who is already urging the Germans to begin preparing for the next war.

> "It may be asked, What is the use of all this? Will not the general exhaustion of Europe after the world-conflagration of a certainty put the danger of a new war, to begin with, in the background, and does not this terrible slaughter of nations point inevitably to the necessity of disarmament to pave the way to permanent peace? The reply to that is that nobody can undertake to guarantee a long period of peace, and that a lasting peace is guaranteed only by strong armaments. Our own armament, altho it may have been defective in some respects, has none the less secured peace for us for forty years, that is to say, for such a length of time as has hardly ever before been experienced in the world's history, in the case of a great country. Moreover, world-power is inconceivable without striving for expression of power in the world, and consequently for sea-power. But this involves the constant existence of a large number of potential causes of friction. Hence arises the necessity for adequate armaments on land and sea. . . .
>
> "A long peace, such as that which preceded the world-war, had frequently caused us to overlook the fact that it was not the fine phrases about international bliss and brotherhood uttered on every occasion at public meetings which preserved us from war, but the might of our sword, which was only fully revealed on the outbreak of war. And it will only be by this might that we shall be able to safeguard our peace in the future."

Arbitration is all nonsense, a league of nations some of President Wilson's foolishness, and the honor of a democracy, says Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, is a thing of naught in which a nation as noble as Germany could never place her trust:

> "We misconstrue reality, if we imagine that it is possible to rid the world of war by means of mutual agreements. Such agreements will, in the future as in the past, be concluded from time to time between States. The further development of international courts of arbitration, and the elimination of many causes of dispute by their agency, lies within the realm of possibility, but any such agreements will after all only be treaties which will not on every occasion be capable of holding in check the forces seething within the States.
>
> "Therefore the idea of a universal league for the preservation of peace remains a Utopia, and would be felt as an intolerable tutelage by any great and proud-spirited nation. Here, too, let us heed Treitschke's warning when he says: 'The idea of one universal empire is odious. The ideal of a State coextensive with humanity is no ideal at all. In a single State the whole range of culture could never be fully spanned.' The fact that it was precisely the President of the United States of North America who advocated such a brotherhood of nations must in any case arouse our wonderment.
>
> "America's behavior in the war has shown that pacifism, as represented in America, is only business pacifism, and so at the bottom nothing else than crass materialism. This truth is not altered by the fact that it is wrapt in a hazy garment of idealism, and so seeks to hide its real significance from unsuspecting minds. Nor is the truth altered by the appeal to democratic tendencies, for precisely this war is showing that those who at present hold power in the great democracies have risked in irresponsible fashion the future of the peoples entrusted to their guidance.
>
> "In any event, as regards us Germans, the world-war should disencumber us once and for all of any vague cosmopolitan sentimentality. If our enemies, both our secret and our avowed enemies, make professions of this nature, that is for us sufficient evidence of the hypocrisy which underlies them."

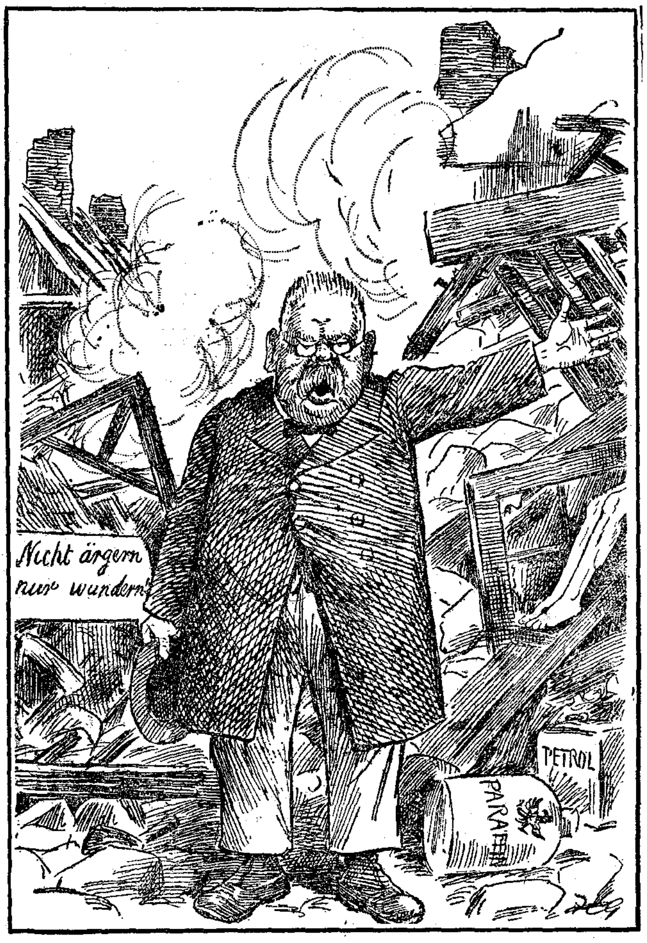
Our amiable and philosophic Baron is convinced that until the millennium arrives the lion will not lie down with the lamb; therefore, he argues, the lion must sharpen his claws lest the lamb bite him. Most pertinent is his observation that humanity has suffered no spiritual transformation during the war, and we are quite prepared to accept the conclusions that a German general's opportunities of observation afford and indorse his conclusions—at least as far as the Germans are concerned. Here is his final word:

> "We find it impossible to believe in the realization of genuine pacifist ideals, such as are cherished by well-meaning sentimentalists. Only a spiritual transformation of the human race could bring this about, and how far we are from any such transformation has been revealed by the war. Therefore, in regard to this question, we should pay less heed to the phrases of present-day prophets than to the views of old and truly wise men. We must not put might before right, but equally little shall we and can we dispense with might. In the future, as in the past, the German people will have to seek firm cohesion in its glorious army and in its belaureled young fleet."

The third soldier in the Empire makes, incidentally, some curious admissions. For example, he is the first German writer to admit not merely that the battle of the Marne was a German defeat, but that there ever was a battle of the Marne. To admit that they fought at the Marne at all would be to admit a great retreat, of course, as they are now a long way from that river. He concedes it to prove his case for larger *post-bellum* armaments. He quotes the Swiss military historian Stegemann on the battle of the Marne in the course of his remarks, and says:

> "If at that time no decisive victory fell to our share, and our

strength proved insufficient to vanquish France, we must none the less consider that up to the Marne we had achieved enormous things. 'In the very moment of accomplishment the completion of the battle was abandoned for far-reaching general reasons. . . . The battle was broken off by the German Supreme Command, and, in view of the general situation, a strategic retreat to a new line was ordered.' This is the judgment of a neutral writer on the battle of the Marne, and certainly it would have taken very little to turn the scale so that the victory might have fallen to us and a retreat been avoided. But the really decisive factor was that the German offensive was no longer strong enough to break through in the face of an enemy country bristling with armaments. The withdrawal of the German armies after the dazzling successes which had been achieved at the beginning could not but in the nature of things cause bitter disappointment at home."



THE GERMAN MIND.

(Scene: Somewhere in France.)

"We Germans are of all the world the God-chosen missionaries of *Kultur* and Gentleness. Also we have for every stick and stone of our sacred homes a passionate love. Therefore are we standing on the defensive to guard our beloved Fatherland from the hordes of barbarians who desire to destroy us." —*Westminster Gazette.*

The Germans failed at the Marne through lack of strength, says this high authority, and this mistake must not occur in another war, for, he tells us, the Germans were very nearly hoist with their own petard in August, 1914. Baron von Freytag also candidly admits—in a somewhat left-handed fashion, it is true—that atrocities were committed in Belgium. The wicked Belgian lamb bit the gentle German lion so badly that he actually growled—a most unwonted occurrence:

"As a result of the thoughtless adoption of *franc-tireur* methods of warfare in Belgium, with the support and approval of the authorities, the war acquired from the outset still more of the character of a struggle of nation against nation. The principle that war is directed only against the armed strength of the enemy state and not against its population could not under these circumstances be upheld by our troops. They found themselves compelled to resort to severe measures of retaliation. Thus the war acquired a character of brutality which is otherwise very alien to the nature of our well-conducted German soldiers."

IS ALSACE-LORRAINE GERMAN?

THE VEHEMENT INSISTENCE on the part of the Teutons that the two "lost provinces" of France are and always have been German is equaled only by the passionate determination of every Frenchman "to right the wrong of 1871," when Alsace-Lorraine was incorporated into the newly formed German Empire by right of conquest from the French. The two provinces have not had the clear and definite nationalistic history which enables other countries to proclaim an axiomatic right to a specific nationality, but, says the Manchester *Guardian*, which discusses their history in some detail, the weight of evidence bears heavily on the side of the French. *The Guardian* says:

"To get a first glimpse of Alsace-Lorraine, we have to dive deep into past history. From the fifth to the ninth century what we know as Alsace-Lorraine formed part of the Frankish Kingdom, which stretched from the Elbe to the Bay of Biscay. From the very foundation of that Kingdom, however, there were a Latin Francia and a Teutonic Francia. The Roman influence had been little felt east of the Rhine, but west of it there were wide domains which remained practically Roman tho under the dominion of the Franks.

"In the course of the ninth century the great Frankish Kingdom was broken to pieces. Then began that long struggle between Teutonic Frank and Latin Frank for the possession of the land lying on the left bank of the Rhine, which, with varying fortune and with occasional long or short breaks, has lasted for nearly a thousand years and is still undecided. It is in the divisions among the sons of Louis the Pious, the successor of Charles the Great, that the first approaches to a national division between Germany and Gaul are manifest."

Lothar, one of the sons of Louis the Pious, we are told, formed the two provinces into an independent state, which, in one form or another, maintained a precarious existence for a thousand years, associated with the Holy Roman Empire:

"At times attached to Teutonic Francia, at times to Latin Francia, Lorraine was at times a kingdom itself. It was later merged in the Holy Roman Empire, and it is mainly as inheritors of the territories of the Holy Roman Empire that the Germans lay claim to Alsace-Lorraine."

As the Holy Roman Empire slowly but steadily disintegrated, says *The Guardian*, France as steadily progressed and attracted to herself many of the adjacent counties and duchies which preferred the stability of France to the distractions of the Empire:

"In 1552 the three Lorraine bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun were absorbed, and France thus obtained possession of lands lying within the borders of the Duchy of Lorraine. In the seventeenth century, at the close of the Thirty Years' War, France, by the Treaty of Westphalia, obtained the formal cession of the lands she had acquired a hundred years before, as well as the possessions and rights of the house of Austria in Alsace. . . . . .

"In 1766, the two duchies of Lorraine and Bar became incorporated in the Kingdom of France, and so remained for over one hundred years. The wars of the French Republic, ended by the Peace of Lunéville, added to France other lands on the left bank of the Rhine that had been held by the Holy Roman Empire, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century the dream of the Valois princes was realized and the Western Francia, the duchy of the lords of Paris, had advanced to the utmost limits of the Gaul of Cæsar. The French domain stretched as a solid and unbroken mass from the ocean to the Rhine. After Napoleon's first deposition, in spite of the claim put forward by Prussia, Alsace was left to France, and after his final deposition the eastern boundary of France was left by the Powers as it had been at the beginning of 1792."

Sentiment and historical tradition, the Manchester organ says, have really nothing to do with the Teutonic claim to the two provinces. It remarks:

"There is another reason than that of sentiment for the German claim to Alsace-Lorraine. It can be stated in few words.

"Out of 28.6 million tons of iron ore which Germany extracted from her soil in 1913, 21 millions came from Lorraine. Out of

2,800 million tons, representing the iron deposits of Germany, the German engineers admitted that Lorraine alone contained 2,100 millions.

"Had Germany left Lorraine to France in 1871 it is certain there would never have arisen in France a desire for a war of revenge. It is equally true that without Lorraine and its ore Germany would never have been in a position to enter on a world-war."

THOSE DANGEROUS BALTIC PROVINCES

A NEW ALSACE-LORRAINE in the East seems likely to develop from Russia's astounding retreat from the Peace Conference at Brest-Litovsk, which leaves the door open for the Pan-Germans' long-desired opportunity to annex the Baltic Provinces of Russia to the German Empire. Wise and far-seeing Germans, however, predict a peck of trouble for the Fatherland if the Kaiser yields to the demands of the Jingoes and joins these semi-Teutonic lands to his dominions. Maximilian Harden emphasizes in his Berlin *Zukunft* the perils with which such an annexation will be fraught, and says that the provinces would prove a thorn in Germany's side and a menace to the future peace of the world. He writes:

> "If the demands of the Central Powers conceal a desire to annex or join the territories in question to the two last Empires in Europe, then there will again be only an armistice; there will be no lasting and honorable peace with Russia, which country will not eternally wear Lenine's red livery or be satisfied with disintegration and communistic dwarf communities, or with being pushed away from the Baltic, away from the Black Sea (by the republic of the Ukraine), and away from all ice-free seaports.
>
> "If Austria-Hungary wants the crown of Poland for a Hapsburg, this inevitably means the renunciation of Austro-Hungarian dualism (of which at most only a personal union without joint defense would remain), and must endanger the alliance with the possessor of Posen, West Prussia, and Silesia, while Germany's mature people would never take upon itself any guarantorship for an Austria burdened with Poland's crown and the hatred of Russia, Italy, and at least three Balkan States."

Even if the inhabitants of the Baltic Provinces really desired to join the German Empire, says the editor of the *Zukunft*, it would be policy to refuse:

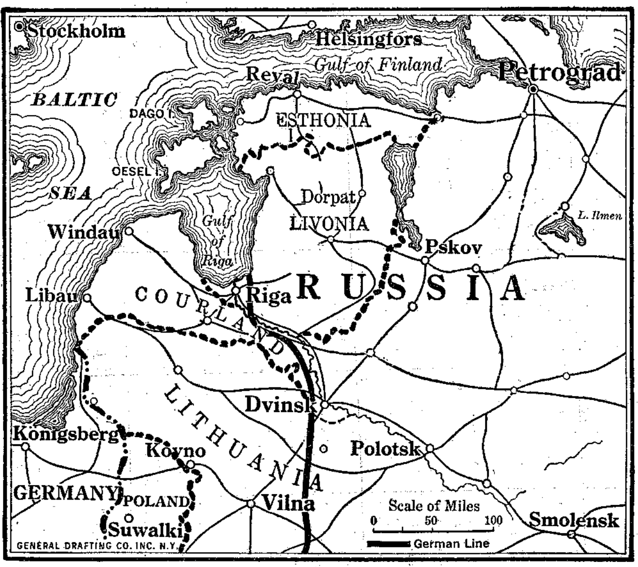
> "If the Letts, the Lithuanians, the Livonians, and the Esthonians, who for 500 years have warded off Germanism, now, contrary to all expectation and all demonstrable expression of their will, were in a free vote to express a desire for union with the German Empire, the nation would have to refuse its fulfilment of that desire, for its body can not bear fresh foreign elements, and it does not want, by provoking the deep hostility of the Russian people (a people which before 1950 will comprise 200 millions of souls), to brew a consoling draft for its Western enemies."

The menace to the future peace of the world in Germany's Baltic policy is discust by *The Westminster Gazette*, which says:

> "Maximilian Harden is absolutely right when he points out that the despoiling of Russia, when she is temporarily disarmed, would plant the seed of a new quarrel which would be a curse to generations unborn. It is unthinkable that the Russia of the future would be permanently content with a settlement which drove her up into the ice-bound end of the Baltic, and even cut her off from the Black Sea by the detachment of the Ukraine. It is certain that, when Russia awoke, a new cry of 'Lost Provinces' would lead up to another war of *revanche*. In such circumstances the storm-center of Europe would only have shifted eastward, and we should all be involved in the consequences as before. Russia would arm against Germany, Germany against Russia, and we, to insure ourselves, would have to follow their example. For this reason, tho we may be temporarily helpless, we can never be disinterested in a separate settlement between Germany and Russia at the expense of the latter."

The Manchester *Guardian* gives us some facts about these little-known provinces and tells us upon what grounds Germany bases her claim to them. It writes:

> "Courland and Livonia and Esthonia are less known than Poland; they are, in fact, little known in Russia itself, in which they always formed a country apart, in spite of their proximity to the capital. This is due partly to the fact that the connection of the three provinces with Russia is comparatively of recent date, but chiefly to the peculiar and strange conditions under which they have lived hitherto. The three provinces once formed one State, Livonia, which had been founded by the Germans, but which in 1561 was broken up, part (now belonging to the Russian province of Vitebsk) being annexed to Poland, part (Livonia and Esthonia) being appropriated by Sweden, and part (Courland) being constituted as a duchy under the suzerainty of the King of Poland. The original population was, and still is, composed of Letts and Esthonians, races of Finno-Lithuanian origin, but the rulers were always aliens, beginning with the Huns and ending with the Russians.
>
> "It was the Germans, however, who ruled the Baltic countries the longest and impress themselves upon their culture most permanently of all. They came there in the thirteenth century, first as colonists and then in the garb of 'Brothers of the Sword,' a religious order created *ad hoc* after the manner of the Teutonic Knights, as conquerors, followed by German merchants and artizans. All the chief cities—Riga, Reval, Dorpat—were founded by them, and Christianity was introduced by the usual methods of the time."



THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

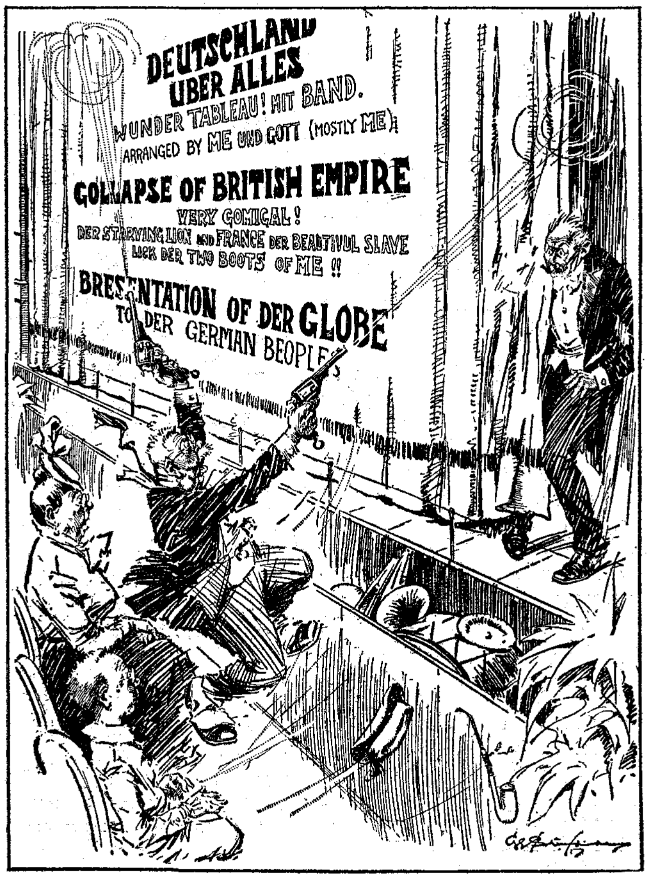
Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia, which Germany wants to take from Russia, and thus deprive her of free access to the open sea.

While the nobles in these provinces have remained substantially German under Russian rule, and while the great majority of the former Russian bureaucracy was drawn from the "German Barons" of the Baltic, the people themselves are untainted with the Teutonic virus. *The Guardian* gives us these interesting statistics regarding the make-up of the population:

> "Esthonia has an area of 7,600 square miles, with an estimated population of some half a million; Livonia, the largest of the three provinces, has an area of 17,500 square miles, with a population of close upon 2,000,000; and Courland has an area of nearly 10,500 square miles, with a population of about 800,000. In regard to the character of the population, the Esths in Esthonia stand for 82, while the Germans stand for 5 per cent.; in Livonia the Letts and Esths constitute each 40 to 45 per cent. of the population, while the number of Germans does not exceed 7 per cent.; and in Courland Germans form about the same proportion, while 78 per cent. are Letts. The remainder of the population in the three provinces is made up of fragments of Finns, Russians, Jews, and Lithuanians. Owing to the policy of exclusion practised by the German rulers, the bulk of the natives are engaged in agricultural and dairy farming, which constitute the chief industries of the provinces. The farmers are for the most part proprietors of very small parcels of land, the inadequacy of which compels them to do additional work for the German landowner as hired laborer or rent some additional land from him on the metayer system."

THE SEED OF REVOLT IN GERMANY

THE SOUND AND FURY of the dominant Pan-German party are driving the more moderate and far-seeing Germans to the verge of exasperation, and the first signs are now appearing that the docile German is at last beginning to suspect what comes "from above." Returned soldiers from the trenches have actually protested at meetings of the chauvinistic, fire-eating Fatherland party led by Grand-Admiral von Tirpitz, and, with the aid of the Independent Socialists, have brought their conferences to naught. The *Leipziger Volkszeitung* tells us that an annexationist meeting of the Fatherland party at Jena was broken up by ex-soldiers who passed a vote for "a general peace by understanding," threw out the members of the Fatherland party, and possest themselves of the hall. Similar disturbances, we learn from the German press, have occurred at Frankfort, Munich, Heidelberg, Düsseldorf, Cologne, and Berlin. There seems to be no limit to the lengths to which annexationists will go. For example, in a recent speech that eminently moderate statesman, Prince Max of Baden, the heir to the Grand-Ducal throne, remarked: "If the world is to be reconciled to the greatness of our power, it must feel that a world-conscience exists behind our strength." This very obvious political truism excited the fury of the Pan-Germans, and their organ, the Berlin *Deutsche Zeitung*, let out the following roar:


DEUTSCHLAND UBER ALLES
WUNDER TABLEAU! MIT BAND.
ARRANGED BY ME UND GOTT (MOSTLY ME)
COLLAPSE OF BRITISH EMPIRE
VERY COMICAL!
DER STARVING LION AND FRANCE DER BEAUTIVUL SLAVE LICK DER TWO BOOTS OF ME!!
BRESENTATION OF DER GLOBE TO DER GERMAN BEOPLE

THE WORM TURNS.

THE IMPERIAL ACTOR-MANAGER—"What's the matter?"
THE GERMAN PEOPLE—"Let me see that show, or there'll be real trouble."
—*Passing Show* (London).

"Down with the world-conscience! Away with the spirit of world-brotherhood! Let the German spirit of power alone be our commander and leader! Its cry is more power! More German power! That is the legacy bequeathed to us by our dead heroes, and written in the flame-red letters of their blood. May those who trifle with this legacy be struck by the curse which will rise from their graves to God's heaven! He whose 'world-conscience' or sense of 'responsibility toward humanity' causes him to say or write anything else than that which the power of the German sword commands is, and always will be, a feeble political dreamer, a gloomy wanderer in the clouds."

When sentiments of this sort are exprest at public meetings the returned and crippled soldiers realize that their lives have been risked and their sacrifices have been offered merely to gratify a lust for power in a dominant clique, and so they have begun to protest in no uncertain voice. Here is an account of a meeting which took place in Berlin under the auspices of the Fatherland party, as narrated by the Socialist Berlin *Vorwärts:*

"At the special invitation of a number of the members of the party, disabled soldiers, decorated with their Iron Crosses, attended the meeting, but not being permitted to speak, they grew restless under the flow of chauvinistic talk from the annexationists, and stormy scenes occurred, especially when one orator angrily referred to the war-scarred men in the corner as 'deserters who had left Hindenburg's banner to betray their comrades.'

"Later some of the crippled interrupters were belabored with sticks and abused by the home-warriors of the Fatherland party. The tumult that resulted lasted for a quarter of an hour, and some of the crippled warriors were seen baring and showing their artificial limbs to the advocates of war to the end.

"The police finally ordered the ex-soldiers to leave the hall and a voice was heard shouting: 'Take their Iron Crosses off them; such deserters do not deserve that decoration.'"

We learn from a Swiss paper, the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung,* that the suggestion to despoil the war-heroes of their Iron Crosses had a dramatic and significant sequel, all mention of which, of course, has been carefully suppress in the German papers. The Zurich paper says:

"After the scandalous scenes witnessed at the recent meeting of the Fatherland party in Berlin, at which wounded and invalid soldiers were beaten for venturing to protest against the arrogant demands of the Pan-Germans, groups of these soldiers subsequently met to discuss the situation. The police, however, forced an entry and drove the men out, after which a scene followed quite unprecedented in German military annals. At the suggestion of the chairman of the meeting, all the soldiers wearing Iron Crosses tore them off, declaring that under the circumstances they renounced all military distinctions. Subsequently these Iron Crosses were collected—they amounted to a hatful—and sent to Admiral von Tirpitz as a protest against the extravagance of his followers."

BONE-DRY CANADA—A Federal Order-in-Council, says a Toronto correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian,* will make Canada bone dry after April 1, 1918. He proceeds:

"To outsiders this announcement might appear less radical than it really is, the impression having got abroad that most of Canada is already dry. It is true that the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and large sections of other provinces are under laws prohibiting or restricting altogether the sale within their respective provincial or municipal boundaries of intoxicating liquor. Nevertheless, it is doubtful if there is a single province, or even a single municipality, in the Dominion that is absolutely 'bone dry' at the present time, such has been the limit of the legislative powers of provinces and municipalities. While the local jurisdiction could prevent, and has prevented, the sale of liquor within its territory, only the Dominion authority has power to interfere with importation from one province to another or from one municipality to another, provided that the actual sale took place in unrestricted territory.

"The result has been that in the Province of Ontario, for example, which has been nominally dry since September, 1916, no one with twenty-four hours' forethought of a thirst need go without the wherewithal to quench it. All the man in Toronto who wants liquor has to do to-day is to write or telegraph to one of scores of merchants in Montreal, and he will have anything he wants up to a car-load delivered at his house in Toronto by express delivery on the following day. . . . . . .

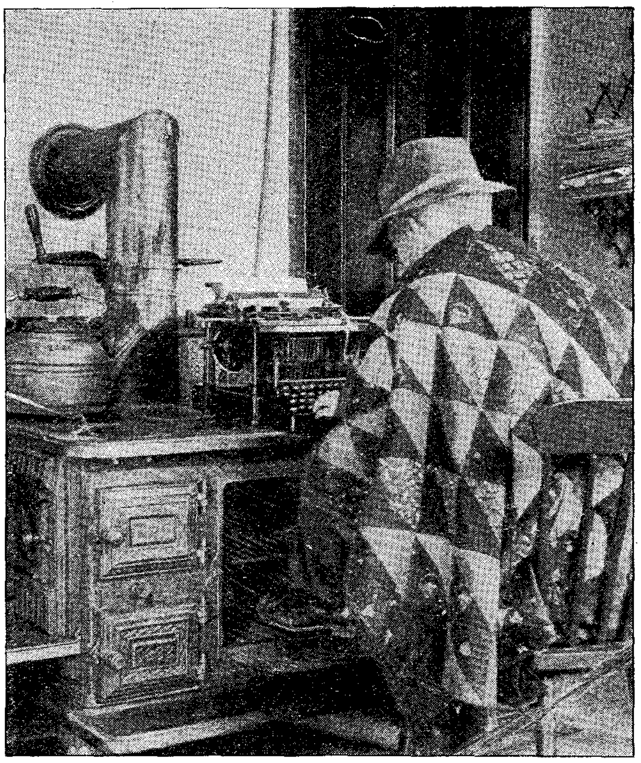
"Under the Government's new decree this entire traffic is to be wiped out. After April 1, 1918, all importation of liquor into dry areas will be prohibited. Not only that, but all importation of liquor into the country will be prohibited. . . . . . .

"The order is for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but temperance reformers are as jubilant as if it were definitely stated now that the order is permanent. They have not the slightest doubt that once the traffic is prohibited it will never be reinstated. That has been the experience in Ontario."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

"ARTIFICIAL ANTHRACITE"

THAT A NEW FUEL MUST BE FOUND for heating our homes, and that we must begin to turn aside from the costly tho luxurious anthracite and look more to our vast bituminous resources, which, owing to their wide distribution, can not be so readily tied up by strikes or railroad congestion, is the belief of several scientific writers who have been studying the fuel crisis. But the natural objection is: "Bituminous coal is dirty; and its wide-spread utilization as such would be a long step backward, retarding progress in civic betterment as well as involving a 30 per cent. waste in commodity bulk." The answer is that by proper methods a "flaming coke" or "artificial anthracite" may be manufactured from soft coal, and all the waste utilized to make valuable by-products. One variety of "artificial anthracite" will, indeed, soon be on the market. Mr. Chester C. Gilbert reminds us in one of the recent bulletins of the United States National Museum that the waste that blackens the skies over the cities using soft coal "is in reality convertible into gas, tar, ammonia, benzol, and an endless number of other by-products, such as dyes, medicines, and explosives." Therefore as a Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* quotes in substance from Mr. Gilbert's bulletin on "Coal Products,"



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WRITING A LETTER TO GARFIELD.

The Garfield holidays might have been avoided and the rigors of such a winter as this mitigated if we could make better use of our great soft-coal deposits, as suggested in the accompanying article.

"It is possible, by proper shaping of economic policy, to remove the disproportionate drain on the limited supply of anthracite, to turn the wasted third part of bituminous coal into useful products, to eliminate smoke from our cities, and so to distribute the sources of domestic fuel-supply as to alleviate, if not entirely solve, the labor and transportation perplexities of the present situation. . . . . . .

"Almost a seventh of our coal is made into coke, so great are the demands of the iron industry, but two-thirds of this coke is produced without regard to saving the valuable products driven off during its manufacture. Therefore, we face the alarming conclusion that only about 4 per cent. of the coal mined in the United States yields its full value to society.

"Progress in coal-utilization depends fundamentally upon the production of more coke. At present the situation is limited by the needs of the iron-industry. The quantity and type of coke thus far produced have been determined by its metallurgical use. Sporadic attempts to apply metallurgical coke to household purposes have met with failure and placed coke in an unfavorable light. Coke must be made of such kind as to be suitable for domestic use. This can be done; and the accomplishment is an urgent necessity. Domestic coke, in reality, will be artificial anthracite. There is room in our industrial system for a greatly changed utilization of coal; in short, for 'coal' to be used in the form of anthracite, artificial anthracite (domestic coke and steam-engine coke), metallurgical coke, gas for illuminating and power purposes, benzol for automobile-engines, and at the same time made to yield a sufficiency of nitrogen, dyestuffs, explosives, and a number of other coal-product chemicals.

"There is present need for all these products. The problem is to make the necessary readjustments, such as may be done through the development of domestic coke, the application of coal-gas to power plants, the adaptation of benzol to automobile-engines, and so on. When this is accomplished, the fuel efficiency of our coal-supply will be 25 per cent. greater, transportation difficulties for domestic fuel will be lessened, and, in addition, the country will be cultivating a wide range of industries, giving employment to labor, and using the part now wasted of our most important single resource. These by-product industries, growing out of proper coal-development, will serve to render the nation industrially independent in a great many essentials in agriculture, pharmacy, photography, textiles, disinfectants, explosives, refrigeration, painting, paving, waterproofing, wood-preservation, and in an ever-widening circle of more specific requirements touching every aspect of human life."

In *The Blast Furnace and Steel Plant* (Pittsburg), Prof. Willibald Trinks, a well-known mechanical engineer, deplores the fuel losses "from beehive coke-ovens, from flue gases of open-hearth furnaces, and from wasteful use of blast-furnace gas." Fuel-users, he says, have been thus wasteful because of the cheapness of soft coal. Wherefore he advocates a tax which, by raising the price of coal, will compel the installation of more economical equipment in coke-ovens, blast-furnaces, and steel-works. Besides the saving of fuel by the use of the equipment recommended, a flaming coke and gas would be produced which could be used for heating, to say nothing of such valuable by-products as ammonia, tar, and benzol.

Some such method as that suggested by Professor Trinks has been used by a New York corporation to develop its new fuel "carbocoal," which is said to be adapted to both domestic and industrial use. As that important coal-trade journal, *The Black Diamond*, describes the new product:

"Carbocoal is produced from bituminous coal by a new method of coal distillation at relatively low temperatures, in which there is simultaneously obtained from the coal a sufficient quantity of valuable coal-tar products largely to offset the cost of converting the raw coal into a refined smokeless product that will substitute most satisfactorily for anthracite in those sections of the country where a smokeless fuel is required. . . .

"Carbocoal may be said to be the nearest approach to a perfect fuel. It contains only from 1½ per cent. to 4 per cent. of volatile matter, and consists mainly of fixt carbon. In combustion it is smokeless, it ignites with comparative ease, burns freely and completely under all draft conditions, is dense, dustless, clear, and uniform in size and quality.

"Many tests of carbocoal have been made on railroads. It is found that they are particularly suitable for these purposes:

"1. Marine and locomotive service, where limited grate area and restricted boiler-capacity demand an efficient coal, and where smoke is objectionable, for ships in time of war.

"2. Stationary boilers, where smoke pollution of the air is offensive and dangerous to health.

"3. Domestic uses, including furnaces, stoves, ranges, and open grates, where cleanliness and an even, radiant heat, without odor, are sought.

"4. Kilns, drying and roasting ovens, and all purposes where intense, even, radiant heat makes for efficiency.

"5. Gas-producers."

The writer in *The Black Diamond* understands that large quantities of this new fuel will soon be on the market, and he points out that this will not only mean more fuel but an increased output of very valuable by-products, essential in the manufacture of explosives and other war-materials. The following table, taken from *The Black Diamond*, shows how completely a ton of soft coal is utilized by the new process:

Raw coal, 1 ton, 2,000 lbs.	Carbocoal briquets, 1,400 lbs.			
	Gases and vapors, 560 lbs.	Vapors, 360 lbs.	Tar oils	Benzol, toluol, naphthas, motor spirit, creosote oils, tar acids, lubricating and fuel oils, anthracene, pitch, and other tar-oil products.
			Ammoniacal liquor	Ammonia(concentrated). Sulfate of ammonia, cyanogen, pyridin bases and other nitrogen compounds.
		Permanent gases, 200 lbs.	Heat required for distillation process or available for commercial uses.	

RUBBER SUBSTITUTES

WE HEAR FROM TIME TO TIME of "artificial" or "synthetic" rubber, and more or less doubtful companies are occasionally formed to finance its manufacture. It is interesting to learn from an address delivered by Dr. Frederick Dannerth, of Newark, N. J., before the Philadelphia section of the American Chemical Society, on the "Financial Prospects of Synthetic Rubber," that synthetic rubber is a chemical, if not a commercial, success. Many of the attempts to float companies for its manufacture have borne a close resemblance to stock-jobbing propositions, and the only processes for which Dr. Dannerth is willing to stand sponsor are those of the Synthetic Products Company of England and the chemical works at Elberfeld and Ludwigshafen. The English company is at present handicapped by its overproduction of butyl alcohol, but if a new use were discovered for this material the process would at once become of exceptional interest. These quotations are from an abstract in *The Catalyst*, as reprinted in *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* (New York):

"The Strange-Fernbach process requires starch, and this could be economically obtained from potatoes. An annual production of 10,000,000 pounds of rubber might require 500,000,000 pounds of potatoes grown on 50,000 acres of land. The starch is converted by fermentation into acetone and butyl alcohol. Another process which has been suggested is based on the use of aldehydes and ethyl alcohol. Such a process would, if rational, make it possible to utilize our liquor distilleries in case of national prohibition. A process developed by the Badische Company is based on the use of acetone. This would be of very great interest to us, as we are in a good position to produce calcium carbide. A company has, in fact, just been formed for manufacturing this material in Virginia. . . . At the wholesale price of four cents per pound, calcium carbide is one of the most attractive raw materials at the disposal of chemical manufacturers for the synthetic production of rubber. This fact was emphasized very strongly by Dr. Dannerth, and he indicated that this was at the present time the one process which should be given serious consideration by American chemists and investors."

SAVING SOIL BY DYNAMITE

THAT THE FORCE of a high explosive may be used to save as well as destroy is shown by some recent experiments reported from Griffin, Ga., in a press bulletin issued by one of our powder companies. The enormous waste of fertile land that is taking place throughout large areas of the South and West by torrential washing may, it appears, be prevented, at least in some cases, by breaking a downward passage for the storm-water through an underlying crust. Most of the soil around Griffin, we are told, is rich and fertile, but washes badly, being underlaid with a red clay hardpan just below the worked surface. That water can not penetrate this impervious layer is the chief cause of all the trouble. Rain-water readily soaks into the open top-soil, but when it reaches this layer of tight red clay it can go no farther. As more water falls, it saturates the top-soil and runs off on the surface, taking the soil along with it. Left unchecked, a wash soon develops into a gully. How to get the water to run in instead of off is the problem. To quote the bulletin:

"An interesting experiment is now being conducted by an up-to-date farmer near Griffin to test out the value of dynamite in controlling this erosion.

"The farm on which this experiment is located is of a rolling nature, and the soil is typical of this section. The farm-buildings are built on a knoll, or slight elevation, and adjoining these is a large field that slopes away from them. In this field there were three bad washes. In the past it had been practically impossible to stop them, as much water washes on this field from the homestead lot.

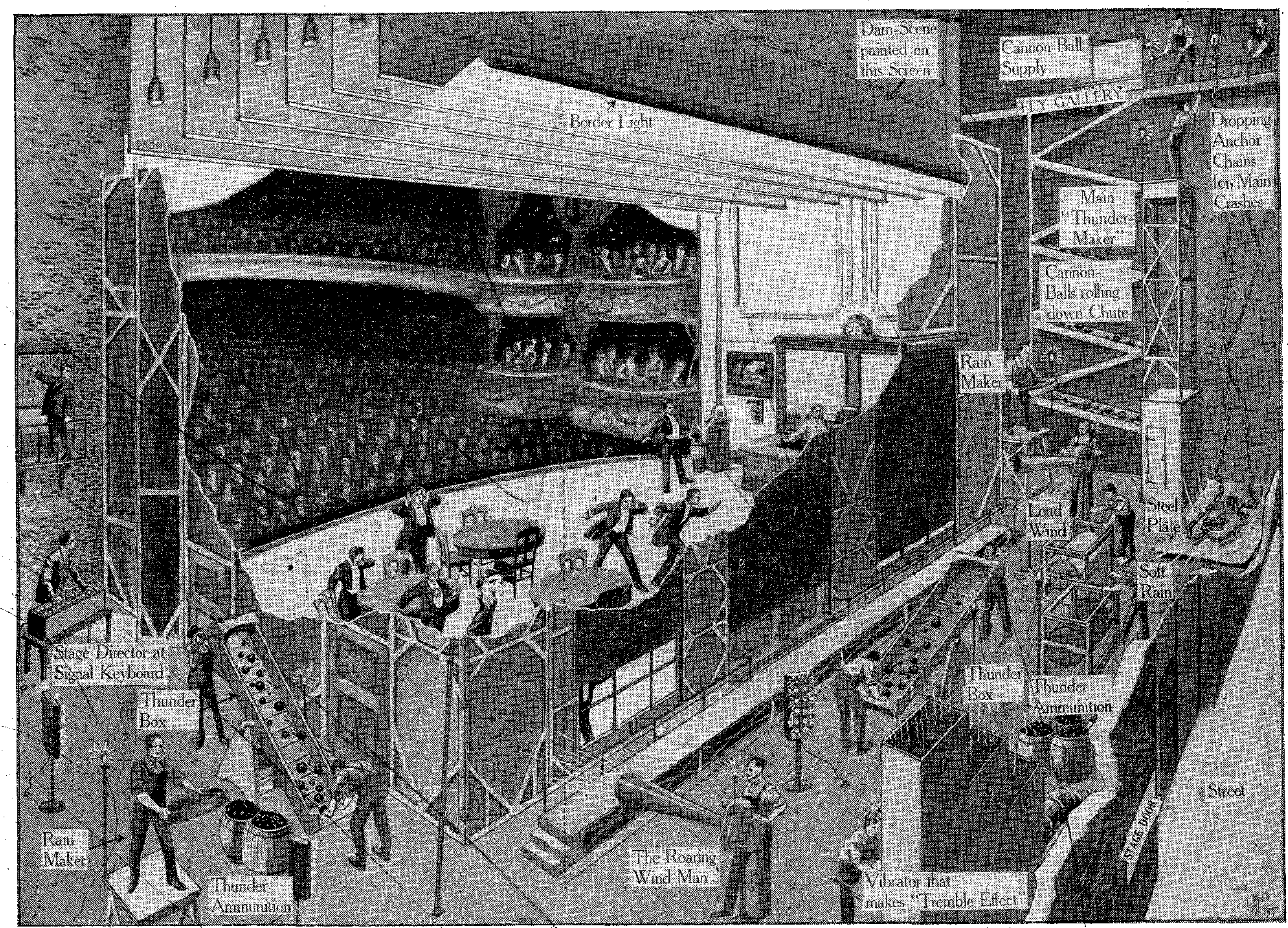
"This experiment was started in October, 1916. Two of the three washes were subsoiled with dynamite, while the third one was left as a check. In blasting these washes charges consisting of one-half cartridge of red-cross farm-powder were placed every 12 or 15 feet to a depth of about 30 inches. These were tamped tight, and exploded with cap and fuse. Two rows of charges, one on either side, were placed parallel to and along the entire length of each wash, about 6 or 7 feet back from it. They were so arranged that the charge on one side was not opposite the charge on the other side. Charges were placed in the washes themselves every 30 or 40 feet. In addition to this charges were placed at and above the source of each wash. Where the washes crossed a terrace the charges were placed every 15 feet for a considerable distance at right angles to them, and along and back of the terrace just where the water would naturally settle.

"The idea in blasting along the sides of the wash and back of the terraces was to break up the hardpan so that the water would soak through it to the pervious stratum below instead of being obliged to run off on the surface. In other words, the blasting was to effect vertical drainage. In blasting at the source, the thought was to get the water to run in before it ever reached the wash.

"After the blasting was done the entire field was worked in the same manner and seeded to wheat. Between seeding-time and the 20th of December there were three hard rains. The two old washes that had been dynamited showed no effect of the downpours, but the soil in the other one that was not dynamited by this time had started to wash away, carrying the wheat with it. The soil in the unblasted wash continued to wash away all during the winter, but no erosion whatever was noted on the two blasted ones.

"All during the season the wheat on the blasted sections along the sites of the old wash and back of the terraces grew much better than that on any other part of the field. When it was cut, it was carefully estimated by several farmers that not only the wheat, but the straw as well, that was harvested from the blasted sections yielded fully 20 per cent. more than did the wheat and straw from the rest of the field.

"As soon as the wheat was harvested the stubble was turned under and the field seeded to cow-peas. From the very start the cow-peas on the blasted sections did exactly what the wheat had done—grew much more luxuriantly than anywhere else. . . . The courses of the two old washes could be followed as far off, practically, as the field could be seen. This was due to the better crop growth on the blasted areas. Had it not been for this, the sites of the old washes could not have been told."



Courtesy of "The Electrical Experimenter," New York.

REAL "STORM-KINGS" AT WORK.

While the audience shudders and quakes at the raging of the terrible storm, nineteen men back stage are working "wind" machines, rumbling cannon-balls up and down a chute, and a full-size anchor-chain is dropt forty feet upon a steel plate with a reverberating crash.

A STAGE DELUGE

SOME rather unusual stage machinery to produce the sounds of a violent storm and flood are described by George Holmes in *The Electrical Experimenter* (February). In a play entitled "The Deluge," the actors are shut in a room made water-proof by lowering iron shutters, and a flood, caused by the bursting of a dam during a storm, strikes the building, which is supposed to be about to collapse at any moment. These conditions are maintained practically throughout the action of the play, and the business of the machinery is to preserve the illusion. Says Mr. Holmes:

"'Back stage' all the space available is devoted to the miscellaneous apparatus necessary to produce the effect.

"The innumerable cables, braces, stands, spot-lights, and maze of ropes would test most people's ingenuity, particularly those unacquainted with life behind the scenes.

"In this production every available bit of space is utilized. The scene proper is what is known as a 'box set,' and is a permanent arrangement through the three scenes of the play.

"Details have been given strict attention, and the lowering of the iron shutters to make the place water-tight is a most ingenious arrangement, the audience being able to see the shutters slowly descending as the ratchets and cranks do their work—noisily and dramatically. Now for the 'big stuff':

"Seated at a keyboard provided with numerous 'telltale' lamps, the stage-manager signals to the various men stationed in distant nooks and corners to produce whatever effect they have charge of at the critical moment or moments. Near each stage hand is set a signal lamp in series, with a telltale lamp on the stage-manager's keyboard, and both work together. It requires nineteen men to produce the 'atmosphere' of the deluge!

"Some 'work' large trays, made of resinous wood and resembling the shape of a cheese-box cover, with very small peas in the same. These trays are held in both hands and worked around in a rolling motion, thereby giving the effect of light rain, and may be seen being used by the men on the slightly elevated stands or platforms. Next comes our heavy rain-machine, made of a stand in which is suspended a drum made of fine mosquito screenings, and inside of the drum a few pounds of small peas are thrown; when the drum is revolved by means of a crank the sound effect of heavy rain is produced. The wind-making machine is nearly the same as the rain-machine, excepting that the drum is made of large chicken wire over which a strip of canvas is thrown, weighted on one end so that it bears against the drum. When the drum is revolved the friction exerted against the canvas gives the effect of wind. For shrieking wind a large hand blower such as is used by riveters and blacksmiths is utilized, and the wind is sent through a number of chambers and then out through a large horn; when the handle is turned swiftly a loud, shrieky wind effect is secured. And now for our 'big slam'—large wooden troughs are used for the rumble effect and are about ten feet long by two feet wide with zigzag slats on the bottom to bounce the cannon-balls as they are rolled back and forth.

"The mighty rumble of the dam bursting is made by having a similar arrangement of troughs extending from the top of the 'fly-gallery' (about forty feet) down to the floor of the stage, as shown in the picture, which, in this case, were attached to a zigzag stairway leading to the dressing-rooms. When the 'thunder-man' is signaled he lifts a small door in a big case containing all sizes of cannon-balls, and permits a choice quantity of them to run down through the zigzag troughs, with a resulting sound-climax that resembles General Byng's smash through the 'Hindenburg line'—tanks and all; and then to top it off a life-size anchor chain is dropt from the fly-gallery on to a large iron plate, making a never-to-be-forgotten crash! Besides all this, there is an immense tremble-machine, built like an organ, which when set to going gives you the creepy feeling that the building is about to collapse! The machine is worked by a giant electric blower and air compressor, which equipment is located in the cellar with pipes leading up through the floor to the machine proper."

March The Literary

THE PATRIOTIC GARDEN

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT is applied to the back yard by Grace Tabor in an article entitled, "Making the Smallest Quantity Reach the Farthest," contributed to *The Garden Magazine* (New York). An experimental garden was conducted last year by Miss Tabor to ascertain how modern scientific methods could be effectively introduced into the patriotic garden. She worked out the essential problems of efficiency in space, succession, and quantities of food crops for any definite number of persons without any excess going to waste; and she gives charts, plans, and data. In the first place, Miss Tabor gives us her opinion of the average back-yard garden, which she considers "the most lamentably wasteful bit of earth on earth." It usually contains, she says, "string-beans by the bushel, when you can't give away quarts." Then there is lettuce daily—when half a head furnishes enough for the family, and green corn by the score ears—just when there are plenty of beans and beets and the okra is demanding to be cut. She goes on:

> "This is the way it goes, until the gardener is quite out of his mind with the worry of it; and like as not sits down and gives up in despair, letting everything go to seed or to waste—which is usually one and the same. Very few had, up to last summer, arrived at the stage of drying their own beans and corn and okra. And in addition to the surfeit there is usually the famine—the lack of certain worthy vegetables that have either been crowded out, or else have not been planted in sufficient abundance to meet the needs of the household.
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> "So in the last analysis it is not how much we raise, but how much we use, that is important; and instead of being smart we are simply stupid when we overdo. It is nothing to boast of that we had 'such a world of tomatoes!' if a world of tomatoes was more than we needed, more than we could use. Rather is it something to be ashamed of, for it reveals poor management. Prodigality again; prodigality everywhere!—our besetting sin. It is this assertion, taken as a warning, that sounded the keynote of the war-garden that is the subject of this article.
>
> "The 'clearly defined ideal' was 'just enough, and no more!' Determining what would be just enough meant, of course, ascertaining, first of all, what the year's market would be. In other words, what would the family which this garden was to be 'tried out' on eat during the year—finishing up with next to nothing left over when the garden products of next year begin to be available? So many bushels of potatoes, so many measures of beets, and of carrots and parsnips, and so on, through the list, could be roughly guessed at, of course; but this seemed altogether too vague, too much the old hit-or-miss way. There must be something more definite than this, or it would not deserve to be called scientific management.
>
> "Obviously it must be brought down to the individual, in order to be exact enough to meet this test and to form a basis of operations. How many potatoes will an individual eat during the year? How many beets? And carrots? And parsnips?—and so on. Sounds almost absurd, at first, does it not? But actually it is simply a problem in rationing which, when solved, is to be coupled up to the gardening planning problem, and there you are!
>
> "So thus it was all planned, root crops and top crops, with pages of figures set down before quantities were finally determined."

As a result of Miss Tabor's plan we have a supply of each vegetable based upon a division of the year into producing months and non-producing months. There are approximately eighteen weeks during which each day's supply may be taken fresh from the garden, leaving thirty-four weeks to be provided for with canned, dried, or preserved products, or with the strictly winter vegetables. The writer goes on:

> "The thirty-four weeks, or 238 days, of winter have eight strictly winter vegetables and six canned or preserved to be divided among them; that is, there must be enough of the fourteen to serve seventeen times each, or as much more of a favorite as may be wanted, with as much less of some other. Against this, eight times serving each of the fifteen available during the 126 days of fresh green stuff—this reckoning does not include salads, nor garnishes, nor the side issues, such as radishes—will carry through the summer, roughly speaking. . . . . . .
>
> "The canning and drying are looked to first, and only when the requisite amount is reached is the garden product freely consumed during the growing season. This does not mean any dearth of fresh, green vegetables, however, for the list does not include salads, but the garden includes them the year around, with the help of its three frames. Also, it affords fresh kale during the very early spring—late winter, actually—and spinach also, and there are perennial onions, furnishing the 'scallions' of early spring, tucked away in a corner."

ONE YEAR'S VEGETABLE RATIONS FOR FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, BY WHICH THE PLANTING OF THE EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN WAS PROPORTIONED

Summer—127 Days

Vegetable	*No. Rows*	*Servings*
*Peas	7	14
Beets	2	10
Cabbage	15 heads	15
Corn	8	40
Turnips	1	5
Carrots	2	10
*Kohlrabi	1	4
*Eggplant	1	25
*Cauliflower	15 heads	15
Tomatoes	3	Indefinite
Okra	2	15
Sorrel	3	20
Beans	1	50
Lima beans	3	15
*Squash (crookneck)	4 hills	36
*Peppers	1	25
Total number of servings grown		299
Required total (number of days)		127
Surplus of summer vegetables (to be canned or dried)		172

Winter—238 Days

Vegetable	*No. Rows*	*Servings*
Beets	2	10
Parsnips	3	15
Salsify	4	20
Carrots	2	10
Cabbage	9 heads	9
Rutabagas	1	18
Winter squash	2 hills	10
Onions	4	40
Total number of servings grown		132
Required total (number of days)		238
Deficit of winter vegetables		106

Hence there must be on hand for winter, in addition to the above winter vegetables, the following, canned or dried, from summer's surplus:

Corn	25 cans for	25 servings
String-beans	25 cans for	25 servings
Greens (beet tops, etc)	12 cans for	12 servings
Okra (dried)	250 pods for	10 servings
Tomatoes	24 cans for	24 servings
Lima beans (dried)	10 pints for	10 servings
Or a total of		106 servings

The summer's surplus shown above provides about half as much more, which allows a fair margin for extra service.

The space given over to potatoes allows 402 hills; at a fair yield a hill a day, or 365 hills in all, should be enough for a family of four. This allotment of ground, therefore, may be considered sufficient when the proper conditions of soil have been secured.

Add ¼ of the above amounts for each additional member of a family.

* Not considered for canning.

A WORD TO ENGINEERS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE—The Engineering Council, representing national engineering and technical societies, has, through its American Engineering Service Committee, been supplying the Government with names of engineers equipped to do war-work. To make their list useful, it is necessary that a complete record be kept of the engineers who have gone into Government service. To this end we reprint the following statement sent out by the Engineering Council:

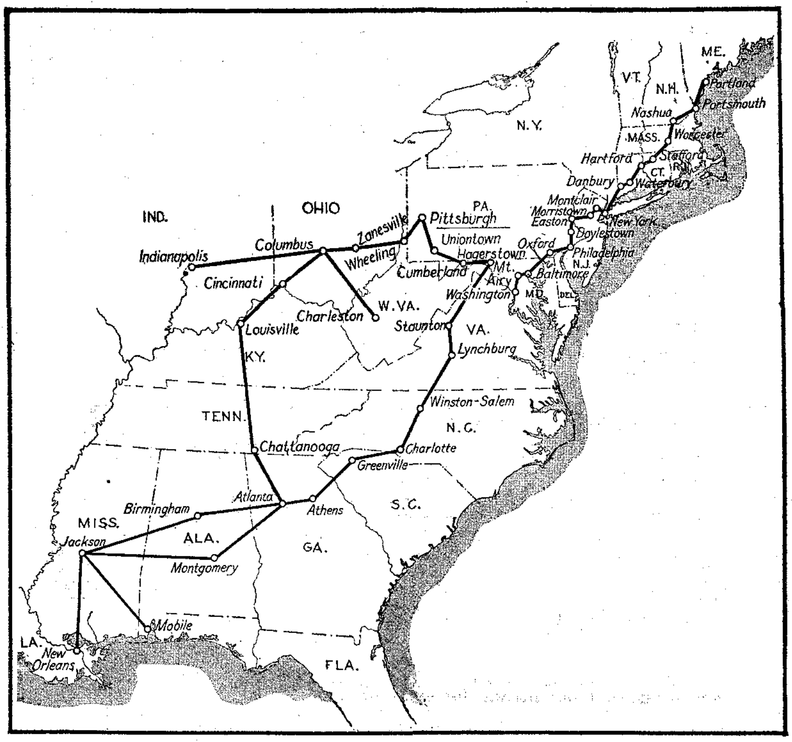
> "Engineers reading these lines, to whom this request applies, are urged to send at once their names, present addresses, and occupations in the Government service, with brief statement as to whether or not they are available for other service, to American Engineering Service Committee, Room 901, 29 West 39th Street, New York. Other readers are asked to bring this request to the attention of such engineers or to send information directly to the committee."

PARCEL POST 4,000 MILES BY TRUCK

INSTEAD OF LOADING PARCELS ON A TRUCK, transferring them to a train, and loading them on another truck at their destination, the post-office authorities are preparing to let the truck do the whole business and save two transfers, in a considerable number of instances. Altogether, several thousand miles of truck-routes are to be established by the Post-office Department in the near future. That this plan may be extended to the whole local postal service is suggested by the writer of an article in *The Commercial Vehicle* (New York). The new method will play an important part, it is believed, in lowering the price of food-products by facilitating their distribution. We read:

"The installation of motor-truck parcel-post routes in various sections of the country, aggregating between 3,000 and 4,000 miles, is the ambitious plan of the Post-office Department. It is expected these routes will be in operation within the next three months. One chain of truck-routes will extend from Portland, Me., to New Orleans, La. Another will cover much of a large stretch of territory in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia. On the Pacific coast routes will be established between San Francisco and Sacramento, via Stockton and Fruitdale, a distance of 125 miles, and between Redlands and Los Angeles, via Ontario and Pomona, Cal., a distance of seventy-six miles.

"With the Government, State, and local authorities to-day working in harmony with individuals, motor-organizations, railroad-heads, and others to the end that the present congestion of freight be removed, and that the future be as free as possible from situations such as exist to-day, the action taken by the Post-office Department looking to radical extension of motor parcel-post routes is of vast interest, not alone to the motor-truck industry, but also to the general public.



From "The Commercial Vehicle," New York.

EASTERN MOTOR-TRUCK PARCEL-POST ROUTES,
Which are expected to be in operation within three months.

"Recognition by every branch of the Government up to this time of the utility and value of the motor-truck means, undoubtedly, that the production of such vehicles is to have Federal Government encouragement, instead of discouragement. The new post-office plans, in detail, look to the ultimate motorization of the entire postal service, with the exception of some of the cross-country trains, both local and general. At present authority from Congress will have to be awaited by the Department before it can carry out all the program which it is considering in this connection.

"As an indication of the efficiency of the present truck mail-service in one of the cities where it was in operation during one year, the motor-trucks engaged in the transportation of mail between the depot and the post-office were scheduled to make 384,526 trips, and there were only 132 failures, or one failure to every 2,913 trips.

"It is the belief of the Post-office Department that the operation of these routes, and others to be established, will materially aid in the distribution and in lowering the cost of food-products.

"The existing law does not provide for the employment of Government-owned motor-trucks on rural delivery routes, nor does it require the rural carriers to use motor-vehicles.

"In the star-route service, however, where the mail is carried under contract, a recent law permits the Post-office Department to designate the sort of vehicles to be employed, and in awarding new contracts the Department will specify that motor-trucks shall be employed on all routes where the roads are such as to admit of their use. These contracts are advertised for bidders, and where payment asked for the service is deemed to be excessive, the Department is authorized to provide Government-owned motor-trucks and to employ drivers for the operation of these routes."

THE SECRET OF GERMAN DYES

THAT GREAT BRITAIN has captured Germany's recipes for making dyes is announced with glee by the London daily press. It appears that a group of men in the British textile trade succeeded in obtaining in Switzerland the secret recipes of the German dye-industry. The merchants who have captured the recipes, *The Daily Mail* says, do not intend to form a monopoly but to offer the recipes to the British Government for use in already established works. Their sole desire, they say, is to secure for the whole of the textile industry of England a full and cheap supply of fast dyes. To quote further:

"Two men were chiefly instrumental in capturing the recipes. They are John Leyland and Richard Baldry, London textile merchants. Two years ago they heard of a chemist in Switzerland who possest the recipes for the Badische aniline dyes and sent a representative to get in touch with him. Later they obtained the assistance of the British Government and were allowed to obtain help from F. M. Row, of the Manchester School of Technology, a leading dye chemist, who went to Switzerland, where he conducted tests with the recipes, which were entirely satisfactory. The Foreign Office detached a consular officer to watch the experiments and certify their correctness.

"Leyland, speaking to a *Daily Mail* representative, said:

"'We are indebted to the Foreign Office for placing every facility at our disposal. In fact, without the aid of the Foreign Office it is doubtful whether we could have got the samples or recipes to England. Our agent was dogged by German agents on every journey he made to Switzerland. His baggage was stolen, he was drugged and assaulted, and thrown into the gutter. Once he was followed by two men as far as Havre. He reported the facts to the French authorities, and they succeeded in capturing two undoubted German agents.

"'On one occasion he was traveling with a diplomat whose baggage was marked with the same initials as his own. This man's baggage was also stolen *en route*.

"'We are prepared to sell the recipes to the Government for use in the Government dye-works and to allow the major portion of the profit to go to the nation on the understanding that the dyes will be sold freely to all British manufacturers who require them in their industries. There is hardly an industry in England which does not use dyes in one form or another.'

"*The Daily Mail* says that on a cheap supply of dyes depend British textile industries with an output of more than a billion dollars a year. The dye monopoly before the war gave Germany an export trade in fine chemicals of $487,500,000, according to Professor Grossmann. It also gave her almost a complete monopoly in the output of certain explosive gases, photographic chemicals, drugs, and sources of power derived from splitting up petroleum and gas-tar products."

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, and especially designed for High School Use

FOOD VALUES

© Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

HUNGER is the body's alarm-clock. It is the all-powerful desire which wakes up every man, woman, and child—and every animal as well—to the consciousness that their bodies need food. Hunger is the earliest desire which penetrates the senses of the infant in arms, and, considered all the way from the cradle to the grave, it is the most regular, persistent, and overpowering craving of mankind—this craving for food. And yet regarded physiologically, hunger is merely the contraction of the empty stomach.

Try to imagine a world in which there was absolutely no such feeling as the desire for food. Without hunger, food would mean no more to you, or your friends, or people the world over than it does to the mummy of an Egyptian king. And for the same reason—because people would soon be as dead as that mummy.

It is this desire for food that makes people eat. And it is by eating, the taking in of nourishment, that life is sustained. Without food, the body can not have life to start with. And only by this constant repetition of eating, that is, the regular renewal of food-supplies, can life be sustained.

THE NEEDS OF THE BODY—But the body must have more than life, a mere state of existence. At bottom the human frame is a machine, the most sensitive and efficient in the whole world. And like any other machine, it must have the proper sort of inner energy in order to run smoothly, whether its activity is work or play, fighting battles, or hoeing corn, building bridges, or writing books. All these things—in fact, every act—are done by the energy generated by the food we eat.

THE FUNCTIONS OF FOOD—Thus, you see, food has several duties. It must, first, adequately satisfy hunger, or, as it is more often called, appetite. And, *in addition*, it must give the body a high degree of health and also energy for *doing things*. Thus, food values, or, more exactly, *the value of foods, depend upon their power to accomplish three things: (1) the satisfying of the appetite, (2) the maintenance of bodily health, and (3) the creation of energy which works out into action.*

There are foods which relieve hunger, and are still nearly valueless. To take an exaggerated case, some savages have been known to eat clay at not infrequent intervals. That may satisfy hunger, but it certainly does not produce health. Or suppose that a man should eat nothing but oranges. For a considerable period he might maintain health, but he would find it difficult to satisfy his hunger or to keep up a high degree of bodily vigor.

Or imagine a person who ate only butter. That would quickly satisfy hunger and—as we saw in the article on Fats—would produce a reserve of bodily fuel. But in no case would an all-butter diet be conducive to the health.

Yet the acid and the sugar in the oranges, and the fat of the butter, would all be valuable foods when combined with others. *But they need that combination.*

THE VALUE OF FOOD COMBINATIONS—You will observe, therefore, that in discussing "food values" it is wisest to think of any one food as *part* of a diet, not as something to live on exclusively. In a practical sense, *in every-day life, the actual value of any one food depends on the way that particular food is combined with others.* How to combine foods so that they can do their best service for the body, that is, in what has been called a *well-balanced* way, will be explained later.

A MEASURE OF THE FUEL VALUE OF FOOD—But first it is necessary to see how food values are measured. In such measurement the *fuel value* is perhaps most important. Now just as in buying food you measure it by quarts or pecks, by ounces or pounds, so in determining its fuel value to the body you measure it in *calories. For a calory is the unit which measures the ability to produce heat, just as horse-power is a measure of the ability to produce engine effectiveness.* Whenever a human being runs or walks or merely sits and studies he is enabled to do these things by burning up a certain amount of body fuel. Food supplies this. And the ability of food to supply this fuel for human deeds is measured by these so-called calories. Don't let that name puzzle you, for it should be no more perplexing to you than pounds or degrees of temperature.

Every one in the course of a day burns up a considerable amount of this bodily fuel, but naturally the woman who plies a needle does not use anywhere near as much as the man who swings an ax. Measured by calories, it might be 1,800 for the former and 5,000 for the latter. Considering a large number of persons of all sorts of occupations, one might say that their average calory-need would come somewhere near 2,700.

A SANE VIEW OF CALORIES—Nowadays much is written of calories. People are told how large a sum total they need and how many calories various kinds and amounts of food contain. But unless a person is in a position to go into the matter thoroughly, he had better not get in the habit of worrying as to how many thousand calories of food he needs. It is far wiser for most people to learn what foods have fuel value, to see that their diet is not lacking in those foods, and then not to think any more about calories in their meals than they do about ounces or pounds. Of course ounces and pounds are not to be neglected, but they deserve attention when food is being prepared, not while it is being eaten.

THE BUILDING VALUE OF FOOD—But it must be remembered that food has other ways of supplying the body than in a strictly fuel capacity, or, as you might say, as a stoker. Compare the body to a house. Now, of course, a house must be heated by a furnace, or by stoves or grates; but if it is to be easily kept warm the house itself must be well built and in good repair. Its frame, its timbers, its sheathing—inside and out—must be of good material and sound, if the fuel burning within is to be effective in counteracting the elements without. The same is true of the human body—it must be sturdy and sound throughout, and whatever weak spots it has must be regularly repaired or replaced if the fuel within is to count to the fullest extent.

The fuel in an engine can not be expected to do its best work unless the engine itself is kept in first-class shape. And this was never truer of any engine than of the bodily engine.

So, just as there are *fuel* foods there are also other foods which may be called *builders* and *repairers* of the body. In their own way these are just as important to bodily well-being as those edibles which act directly to generate heat and energy within the body.

But neither class of food alone can accomplish so much as the wise combination of both together. In another article it will be explained more fully just which foods are chiefly fuel and which builders, and how each may and should play its part in a well-balanced diet.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. *How does the need for nourishment apply not merely to the animal kingdom but also to all plant life?*
2. *Why is the act of eating pleasurable?*
3. *Why does an army fight less effectively if its food-supply is scant? Does the soldier need more or less "fuel food" than the civilian at home? Why?*
4. *Which needs more food—a boy of sixteen or a man of sixty-five? Why?*
5. *Name several foods of which it is necessary to eat large quantities in order to satisfy hunger. Name a concentrated food.*
6. *Why does a cripple require fewer food calories than a man in perfect health?*

THE NATION AND THE WAR

A Series of Articles prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION, and especially designed for High School Use

MORAL TRAINING IN THE AMERICAN ARMY

© Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

PHILANDER P. CLAXTON,
United States Commissioner of Education.

THE MORALE OF AN ARMY is the chief factor in its success.

It was Napoleon who delared: "Military efficiency is based upon (1) numbers, (2) armament, (3) technical training, and (4) morale. Of these, morale is three-fourths of the whole."

President Wilson had the same thought in mind in his first address to the new National Army. "The heart of the whole country is with you," he said. "Everything that you do will be watched with the deepest interest and with the deepest solicitude.

"Let it be your pride, therefore, to show all men everywhere not only what soldiers you are, but what good men you are, keeping yourselves fit and straight in everything, and pure and clean through and through."

He was voicing the fervent prayers and wishes of the millions who are sending their sons forth to battle.

Indeed, America leads the world in the generous and whole-hearted response she has made to the cry of her people that every possible safeguard be thrown about our soldiers and every care be taken to make them fully ready for the great conflict.

THE NEED OF MORAL TRAINING—One is likely to think of the training of an army in terms of physical exercises which make bodies strong to endure long marches, or that training of hand and eye which constitutes a good marksman.

A glimpse at the page of history, however, is likely to develop an appreciation of the value of moral training. The most deplorable consequences of war have not been the loss of life, but the loss of the finer qualities of manhood.

Altho there are certain noble virtues which war seemingly tends to develop, there are many others which it tends to break down and destroy.

"Look me in the eye," said a mother who was sending her boy to war. "It breaks my heart to see you go. I'm not afraid of bullets or rigid military discipline. I'm proud to have my boy give his life for our country, but I fear most the awful moral conditions. Can you come back, if God permits you to return, as clean as you are now?"

Many a boy has volunteered to serve his country—to come home a moral wreck.

It is said there is something about trench warfare in particular which affects more adversely the morale and spirit of the men. One can not help asking himself what keeps such men up when he reads of the hardships and horrors of their life—often standing knee-deep in water, anxiously watching for some sign of the approach of the enemy or awaiting the order himself to go "over the top."

These, then, are the experiences which will test the morale of the American Army. It is said an army must fight with its soul. What training enables men to face death with that calm and fearless resignation often recorded of our great heroes? Thus men are asking now, "Can something be incorporated into camp-life sufficiently homelike to be heartening, and powerful enough to enable men to battle with vice, with character unstained, as well as to endure the shock of battle with grim determination to hold out to the end?"

MORAL AGENCIES—The affirmative reply to these questions was never given with greater assurance. Agencies of different kinds are working together, confident that moral training can yet produce results such as the world has never seen.

Our Commander-in-Chief has nobly done his share in lifting the war to a high, moral plain, making it clear that our aims are pure and most unselfish. His moral leadership is recognized the world over, and no doubt some who have been wont to waver in the fight have been heartened by his words and spurred on to further efforts. Other great leaders by voice or pen have done their part until our nation and our Army see in the conflict a righteous war—a cause so great that men will gladly give their lives to win.

Hundreds of our most unselfish men have hurried to the camps to carry there a touch of home, to develop there that spirit of comradeship and service which makes for strength and character.

Millions of dollars have been generously given by those who believe that moral strength will make an army great. Only recently a campaign by the Y. M. C. A. to raise 35 millions was ended successfully.

Needless to say, the Government warmly welcomes such allies. Early in the war the President showed his appreciation of such service by his official recognition of the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus as agencies in the work of character-building—giving them the right to erect their buildings in all the cantonments.

Secretary Baker has spoken in most appreciative terms of these moral agencies and has urged other associations to establish themselves near the camps, and thus assist in the fight for morality.

Cities and towns near the camps have been persuaded or forced to clean up their bad districts and thus have a part in creating an army worthy of our great nation and of the mighty cause for which we fight.

Thus in the camps the battle is on to develop that marvelous, indefinable thing called Spirit, which makes men strong to resist evil and stimulates them often to accomplish the impossible.

The Y. M. C. A. huts and the houses of the Knights of Columbus are the camps where this battle is being waged. Here efforts are being made to radiate every good influence of the home. Here boys are reminded to write a letter home and everything is made easy for the task. Here the dull drudgery of training is forgotten. Good books and games are everywhere and the spirit of fellowship reigns supreme. Boys write that here a book or an address has just revealed to them the true significance of the war, and they will fight for such a cause to the bitter end. Here words of counsel sometimes make the young soldier strong. This is his home church where he communes with his God or listens to a Bible talk which makes him think of the deeper things of life. No thought of denominational strife is allowed to enter these little chapels. All work together in this labor of love and service.

"The temper and spirit of the men could not be better," writes one commander. Another Major-General declares: "We have a democratic army. We have an army where no man shirks, but every one does his utmost to help. Thirty thousand men in camp and not a court martial in two months." Are the moral influences mentioned above responsible for some of these things? It is said the Germans hope that when the great charge is made the morale of the enemy will be found wanting. Surely not so with such a cause to spur them on. They'll hold till Freedom's soldiers stand at their side to pay the debt to France. The we shall pay by helping France to victory.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What qualities constitute the morale of an army?

2. Name influences which destroy or weaken the morale of an army.

3. How does moral training develop the morale of an army?

4. Show how the following do or do not affect the morale of an army—wholesome food, clothing, personal interest.

5. What battle in the present war showed the wonderful morale of the French Army?

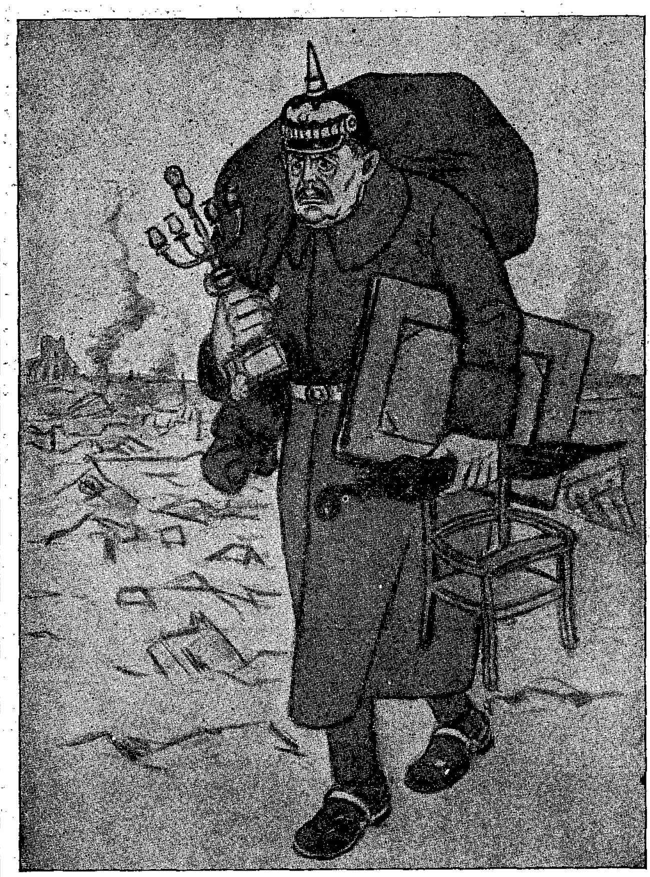
6. Name other battles of history in which the morale of the army was distinctly the winning factor.

7. How can every boy and girl have a share in developing the morale of the American army?

LETTERS - AND - ART

GERMAN EYES ON ART IN RUSSIA

ART TREASURES seem ever to have been among the "pickings" of the art of war. Napoleon has never been refused the title of an assiduous art-collector, and those persons of the Central Empires who have taken so many leaves out of his book have not failed to read that one relating to art-collecting. The Crown Prince will figure to future generations as a royal brigand, and Eitel Frederick, so long as French police-court records are preserved, will have his name "on the list." Less is known of the lesser lights, tho Ludendorff, on the authority of *Fantasio* (Paris), reproduced here, must have a large title to remembrance. While these gentlemen are pursuing their avocations at the front, the philosophy, or rather the justification, of their deeds is assiduously being prepared by the savants left in the rear. The pictures taken from the Museum of St. Quentin, the books from the Royal Library at Belgrade, were gathered up and removed to "safe-keeping" in German territory by the connoisseurs who follow in the wake of the armed force. Nothing has yet been revealed of the fate of King Ferdinand's treasures at Bucharest, of which there was a rich supply when the Germans arrived there. The Hermitage Gallery in Petrograd contained one of the greatest collections in the world, and tho the Germans are not in place and power yet to requisition any of these, they begin to see a chance to undo what one of their college professors calls "a historic wrong." Dr. Paul Clemen, now holding the chair of the history of art at Bonn and in 1907–08 exchange professor at Harvard University, has published in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* a communication regarding the history of a number of paintings which were in the Hermitage in Petrograd before the war. He begins by referring to a statement in a Stockholm paper that the paintings and sculptures in the Hermitage had been destroyed or mutilated by the revolutionists. The editor in a note indicates that this report is probably unfounded except as based upon a mutilation of a portrait of the Czar in the palace, and that the art treasures referred to had, according to Russian reports, been carried to Moscow or Nizhni-Novgorod. Dr. Clemen asserts that a large part of these art-objects were wrongly in Petrograd, that they belonged to a collection which had formerly been in Cassel. He then traces what he regards as their history as follows:



From "Fantasio," Paris,

A FRENCH VIEW OF VON LUDENDORFF,

Who seems to have varied his campaigns in Russia by art-collecting.

"Misfortune put into the hands of the French the greatest treasures of the celebrated Electoral collection of paintings at Cassel. When the French armies were approaching in October, 1806, the Elector Wilhelm I. had forty-eight of his most costly works of art (paintings) taken from the gallery and placed, as he thought, in a secure hiding-place. They were packed in six chests and concealed in the hunting-lodge of Sababurg in the Reinhardtswald. Soon after the occupation of Cassel by Marshal Mortier, the hiding-place was revealed to the French authorities. The chests and the other treasures were uncovered, and the chests taken first to Cassel and then to Mainz. After a few weeks Vivant Denon, the commissioner empowered by Napoleon to take charge of the raid on art-works, received the order to make selection for Paris of the paintings still remaining in Cassel. The order to 'select' was a disappointment, for, said he, 'they are all pearls and gems.' . . . But the loss to the Electorate was not yet complete. When Jérôme was compelled in October, 1813, to leave his kingdom hurriedly, he took away out of the possessions of the Hessian princes whatever he could seize, and from the castle at Cassel still more pictures and from the summer castle of Wilhelmshöhe costly art-objects.

"At the peace negotiations in 1815 the Hessian delegates succeeded in getting back at least the most important of the pictures sequestrated by Denon, in spite of his frantic protestations; and others which had been taken to Strassburg, Lyons, and other French provinces were returned. However, others, like the celebrated 'Melchizedek' of Rubens, which was in the museum at Caen, were craftily held back. . . . On a beautiful spring day in 1815, 289 of the pictures removed from Cassel were brought back decked with garlands, and greeted by the old Elector. The only fly in the ointment was the anxiety on account of the forty-eight pictures, the most costly, that had been seized as booty in Sababurg. It was probably a piece of good fortune for their preservation that they had not lain long in their hiding at Sababurg; but it was their fortune to become the most precious possessions of the Duke of Orleans at Brussels, where the overdiligent master of the house concealed them before the inbreaking of the German troops. The first lot of those pictures from Cassel were taken by way of Mainz to Paris, but on the way one chest was lost. It is not improbable that General Lagrange, French governor of Hesse, captured them for himself. He so successfully concealed himself during the presence of the Hessian delegates in Paris that Jakob Grimm, who was entrusted with the duty of recovering the treasures, was unable to discover his dwelling.

"The thirty-six paintings which were now left were given over by Napoleon to his consort Josephine for installation in the château of Malmaison. No deed of gift appeared, and the silence of the Emperor left the question of possession dark. The Hessian commissioner was, as it were, conducted through Malmaison—through galleries and cabinets, but could not exhaustively inform himself. The pictures remained as the property of the family Beauharnais in Malmaison, while the misfortune befell that on the day before the conclusion of the Paris peace on May 29, 1814, Josephine died. Regard for the occasion forbade insistent urging of the business at that moment. By the next spring, on their return the Hessian delegation, now reckoning definitely upon the pictures at Malmaison, were astounded by the information that the pictures had been acquired by the Czar, had been given to Prince Wolkonsky, who had sent them abroad with the greatest dispatch. All the formalities about this act point to guilt. The Russian Ambassador, Pozzo di Borgo, expressly protested against this acquisition. Doubtless the Czar was not informed by the Beauharnais concerning the history of the paintings. The Hessian commissioner sent a detailed exposition of the case to the Czar and asked the return to their own land of the pictures exiled through this unrighteous sale; but the crafty adviser who had induced the Czar to make the purchase took good care that this document should not reach its destination. Thirty-seven paintings were sent from Malmaison to Russia. Report is that the Czar paid for the paintings half a million francs. According to one report 400,000 rubles were paid for three Canova statues."

In the Somoff catalog of the Hermitage, the professor points out, thirty-seven paintings are indicated as from Malmaison, "with the certainty that twenty-one of these are traceable to the former Cassel gallery." Certain specifications of this Cassel collection are not without interest for us:

"A series of pieces of the highest value in the Hermitage derive from Cassel: Rembrandt's great 'Descent from the Cross' (1634); two pictures by Potter, 'The Meierhof' and 'The Hunter'; three by Teniers, among them 'The Antwerp Rifle-Corps'; Metsu's 'Oyster Breakfast'; Neef's 'Interior of a Church'; J. van der Heijde's two views of Cologne and Amsterdam; two pictures by Dou; landscapes by Berchem and du Jardin; Claude Lorrain's 'Time of Day'; Adrian van der Werff's 'Expulsion from Paradise'; Andrea del Sarto's 'Holy Family'; Carlo Dolci's 'Mater Dolorosa.' The missing fourteen pictures in the Cassel list which came into Josephine's possession are scattered over the world—in the National Gallery, the Wallace Collection, and Buckingham Palace, London, in private possession by English and Americans; a Van Dyck is in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. Georg Gronau, director of the Cassel Picture Gallery, has dealt with the entire history of the Cassel Gallery, and especially with the Malmaison series, together with the documents, in the *International Monatsschrift für Wissenschaft, Kunst, und Technik.*"

After a paragraph setting forth the rectitude of the German action in this whole case, citation of testimony of a French architect to the wrongfulness of the deeds, the wickedness of the French, and of argument in like vein, Dr. Clemen concludes thus:

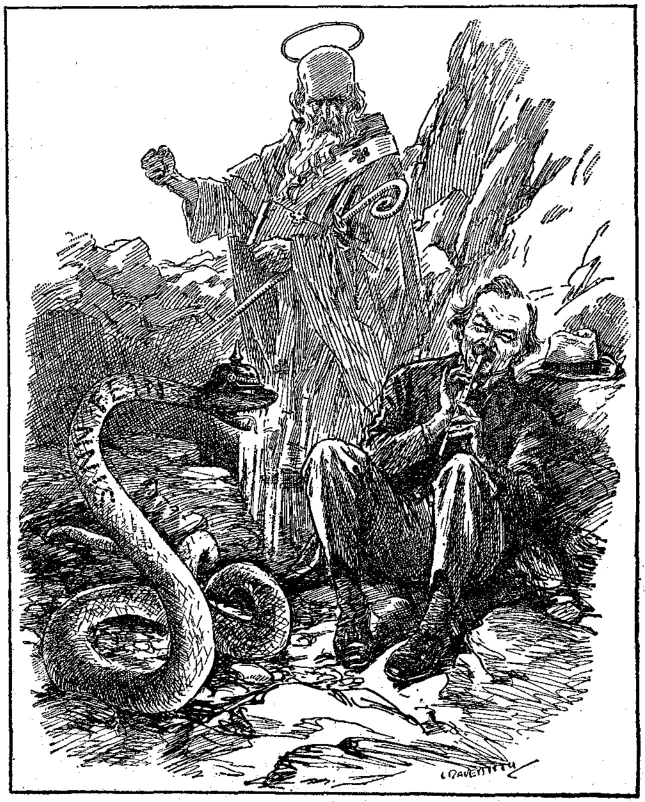
"Is there to-day no opportunity to undo this historic wrong, to restore to their owners these irreplaceable works of art? It would be no encroachment upon the infinitely rich art possessions of the Hermitage, which has, besides the Cassel Rembrandt, forty-one other pictures of the great master from Amsterdam. For the present democratic government of Russia, filled with the feeling for righteousness and comity, here is an opportunity to make good a wrong committed by the Czar's régime and his officials. It could take the form of a repurchase or an exchange, a compensation could be fixt. But it would not be unuseful to forego this last method—to cash an old bill which the upright and empowered delegates of the Hessian government were by cunning and powerful opponents prevented from presenting."

The German Government takes an official hand in the looting process, says the Richmond *Evening Journal*, and "an Emporium for the Reception of War-Booty has been fitted up in Berlin." We read:

"To this mart goods of all kinds, stolen from France by order of the Imperial Government, are shipped and retailed to the people at bargain rates. Vehicles, agricultural and factory machinery, antiques, pictures, statuary—from Italy—rare tapestries, silver plate, chinaware, jewelry, clocks, watches—Oh, it is a braw list of loot! The 'show and salesroom' is located at W. 35 Schoneberger ofer, according to a Government advertisement found on a German prisoner, which offers great bargains in rare and durable souvenirs of the world-conflict."

A POET'S VISION OF IRELAND

IRELAND'S PROBLEM of living at peace with England is forestalled by "a more urgent one" of living at peace with itself. A man who may be looked upon in future days as Ireland's present-day prophet declares that this would be an easy matter if only his countrymen would see that "on the facts of character there is no justification for these enmities." Irish enmities, he avers "are perpetuated because we live by memory more than by hope." It is a poet, George Russell, better known as "A. E.," who speaks thus, proving the function of poet and prophet even for times like these. Mr. Russell may be a Sinn-Feiner, without violence, if holding to Ireland's manifest destiny as an independent race be the test. Seven centuries of repression have left unshaken the spirit of Irish nationality, he writes, and it "can not be destroyed, save by the destruction of the Irish people, because it springs from biological necessity." Writing in a recent number of *The Irish Times* (Dublin) an article that *The Gaelic American* (New York) reprints in full, he points out that "as well might a foolish gardener trust that his apple-tree would bring forth grapes as to dream that there could be uniformity of character and civilization between Irishmen and Englishmen." Ireland may live at peace with her neighbors "when it is agreed that we must be different, and no peace is possible in the world between nations except on this understanding." Then, turning to the question of Ireland's unity, he declares that whatever may have been true of the past, she is to-day not two nations, but one, tho this may not be recognized by the parties themselves. Hence his letter is "to deprecate the scornful repudiation by Irishmen of other Irishmen which is so common at present and which helps to perpetuate our feuds":



INTERLUDE.

ST. PATRICK—"That's not the way I dealt with poisonous reptiles. What's the good of trying to charm it?"

MR. LLOYD GEORGE—"I'm not trying to charm it. I'm just filling in the time."

—Raven-Hill in *Punch* (London).

"The union of Norman and Dane and Saxon and Celt which has been going on through the centuries is now completed, and there is but one powerful Irish character—not Celtic or Norman-Saxon, but a new race. We should recognize our moral identity. It was apparent before the war in the methods by which Ulstermen and Nationalists alike strove to defend or win their political objects. There is scarce an Ulsterman, whether he regards his ancestors as settlers or not, who is not allied through the marriage by his forebears to the ancient race. There is in his veins the blood of the people who existed before Patrick, and he can look backward through time to the legends of the Red Branch, the Fianna, and the gods as the legends of his people. It would be as difficult to find even on the western coast a family which has not lost in the same way its Celtic purity of race. The character of all is fed from many streams which have mingled in them and have given them a new distinctiveness. The invasions of Ireland and the Plantations, however morally unjustifiable, however cruel in method, are justified by biology. The invasion of one race by another was nature's ancient way of reinvigorating a people.

"Mr. Flinders Petrie, in his 'Revolutions of Civilization,' has demonstrated that civilization comes in waves, that races rise to a pinnacle of power and culture, and decline from that, and fall into decadence, from which they do not emerge until there has been a crossing of races, a fresh intermingling of cultures. He showed in ancient Egypt eight such periods, and after every decline into decadence there was an invasion, the necessary precedent to a fresh ascent with reinvigorated energies. I prefer to dwell upon the final human results of this commingling of races than upon the tyrannies and conflicts which made it possible. The mixture of races has added to the elemental force of the Celtic character a more complex mentality, and has saved us from becoming, as in our island isolation we might easily have become, thin and weedy like herds where there has been too much inbreeding. The modern Irish are a race built up from many races who have to prove themselves for the future. Their animosities, based on past history, have little justification in racial diversity to-day, for they are a new people with only superficial cultural and political differences, but with the same fundamental characteristics. It is hopeless, the dream held by some, that the ancient Celtic character could absorb the new elements, become dominant once more, and be itself unchanged. It is equally hopeless to dream the Celtic element could be eliminated. We are a new people, and not the past, but the future, is to justify this new nationality."

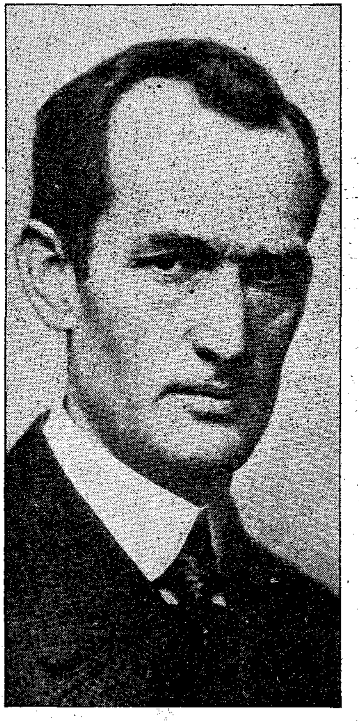
It was this new "powerful Irish character," he asserts, "which stirred in Ulster before the war, leading it to adopt methods unlike the Anglo-Saxon tradition in politics." By the same token:

"I believe that new character, far more than the spirit of the ancient race, was the ferment in the blood of those who brought about the astonishing enterprise of Easter Week. Pearse himself, for all his Gaelic culture, was sired by one of the race he fought against. He might stand in that respect as a symbol of the new race which is springing up. We are slowly realizing the vigor of the modern Irish character just becoming self-conscious of itself. I had met many men who were in the enterprise of Easter Week and listened to their speech, but they had to prove their spirit to myself and others by more than words. I listened with that half-cynical feeling which is customary with us when men advocate a cause with which we are temperamentally sympathetic, but about whose realization we are hopeless. I could not gage the strength of the new spirit, for words do not by themselves convey the quality of power in men; and even when the reverberations from Easter week were echoing everywhere in Ireland, for a time I, and many others, thought and felt about those who died as some pagan concourse in ancient Italy might have felt looking down upon an arena, seeing below a foam of glorious faces turned to them, the noble, undismayed, inflexible faces of martyrs, and, without understanding, have realized that this spirit was stronger than death. I believe that capacity for sacrifice, that devotion to ideals, equally exists among the opponents of these men. It would have been proved in Ireland, in Ulster, if the need had arisen. It has been proved on many a battle-field of Europe. Whatever views we may hold about the relative value of national or imperial ideals, we may recognize that there is moral equality where the sacrifice is equal. No one has more to give than life, and, when that is given, neither Nationalist nor Imperialist in Ireland can claim moral superiority for the dead champions of their causes."

The necessary preliminary to political adjustment, he points out, is moral adjustment:

"I have been in council with others of my countrymen for several months, and I noticed what an obstacle it was to agreement, how few, how very few, there were who had been on terms of friendly intimacy with men of all parties. There was hardly one who could have given an impartial account of the ideals and principles of his opponents. Our political differences have brought about social isolations, and there can be no understanding where there is no eagerness to meet those who differ from us and hear the best they have to say for themselves. This letter is an appeal to Irishmen to seek out and understand their political opponents. If they come to know each other, they will come to trust each other, and will realize their kinship, and will set their faces to the future together, to build up a civilization which will justify their nationality.

"I myself am Anglo-Irish, with the blood of both races in me, and when the rising of Easter week took place all that was Irish in me was profoundly stirred, and out of that mood I write commemorating the dead. And then later there rose in memory the faces of others I knew who loved their country, but had died in other battles. They fought in those because they believed they would serve Ireland, and I felt these were no less my people. I could hold them also in my heart and pay tribute to them."



THE MILLIONAIRE NOVELIST.

Harold Bell Wright has sold 7,000,000 copies of his novels in 15 years, "and is still young and healthy."

A MILLION FROM NOVELS—Money talks, and in the case of one American novelist it seems to shriek. With a tune pitched as high as a million it shrills the literary popularity of Mr. Harold Bell Wright, and the Montgomery *Advertiser* knows of "nothing that can be done about it." *The Atlantic Monthly* may vent its sarcasm in asking, "What can you expect of a country whose most popular author is Harold Bell Wright, whose most popular clergyman is the Rev. Billy Sunday, and whose most popular statesman is William Jennings Bryan?" But Mr. Wright, with his "light, sentimental literature," becomes our only literary millionaire. At least *The Advertiser* knows of no other:

"Mr. Wright is perhaps the only American author who has become a millionaire by the use of his pen. His success as a popular writer has been phenomenal. He has sold more books than any other author in the world has sold. According to *The American Magazine* Mr. Wright has written seven novels which have had a combined sale of 7,000,000 copies in less than fifteen years. The average novel published 'is lucky,' says this magazine, 'if it sells 5,000 copies; even the best-sellers won't average 50,000'—yet Wright averages a million copies of every novel he has ever written.

"Here's the record: 'The Shepherd of the Hills,' nearly 2,000,000; 'The Winning of Barbara Worth,' nearly 1,000,000; 'The Eyes of the World' sold more than 750,000, as has 'When a Man's a Man,' while 'The Calling of Dan Matthews' has reached over 1,000,000 sales; 'Their Yesterdays' has reached nearly 750,000 sales, while 'That Printer of Udell's,' his first novel, sold over 500,000 copies. The advance sales of his latest novel amounted to 600,000 copies.

"Mr. Wright was first a painter and decorator, then a landscape-painter, then he became a preacher. But since becoming an established author he has given up the other callings. Mr.

Wright is forty-seven years old. If he has sold 7,000,000 books in fifteen years how many may we expect him to sell within the next twenty-five or thirty years? He is still young and healthy."

LAST YEAR'S "BEST STORIES"

LITERARY TASTERS are coming to be public functionaries we can hardly do without. For those who have not the time to search the periodical press for the best poetry and fiction men like Mr. Braithwaite and Mr. O'Brien, who pick out "the best" of the year's verse and short stories, ought to have our applause for their self-imposed task. How any one could read "approximately sixteen hundred short stories, not casually, for the entertainment that might possibly be afforded, but carefully, critically, considering the distinctive merits of each," astonishes more than the editor of *Reedy's Mirror* (St. Louis). Work that is not up to Mr. O'Brien's standard is discarded without an encouraging hand, because his purpose is to record and classify excellence. But his approval extends over a sufficiently imposing list. Even the good matter, he tells us, does not show "the sophisticated technique of older literatures." Some writers, indeed, strive for such quality, but only three are found to achieve more than imitation. In the Boston *Transcript*, where Mr. O'Brien's survey appears, we read:

> "Our newly conscious speech does not take the whole of life for granted and it often reveals the fresh naïveté of childhood in its discovery of life. When its sophistication is complete it is the sophistication of English rather than of American literature, and is derivative rather than original, for the most part, in its criticism of life. I would specifically except, however, from this criticism the work of three writers, at least, whose sophistication is the embodiment of a new American technique. Katharine Fullerton Gerould, Wilbur Daniel Steele, and H. G. Dwight have each attained a distinction in our contemporary literature which places them at the head of their craft."

Mr. Reedy gives in much more compress form than the original writer the principle upon which the choice of excellence has been made:

> "The first test of a short story, according to Mr. O'Brien, is how vitally compelling the author makes his selected facts or incidents; this he calls the test of substance. The second—necessary if the story is to take high rank above other stories—is the skill with which the material is selected and arranged, and the direct and appealing presentation of it in portrayal and characterization; this he calls the test of form. Using these two tests, the stories fall into four groups: those which failed both and were not listed at all; those which survived one or the other, possessing 'either distinction of technique or a persuasive sense of life to which a reader responds with some part of his own experience'; those which have survived both tests—these deserve a second reading; and, finally, those which unite genuine substance and artistic form in a closely woven pattern with such sincerity that the stories may fairly claim a position in American literature."

Mr. O'Brien's "roll of honor" will be found on a later page. Among these are names that he singles out for special consideration as leaders of the craft:

> "Wilbur Daniel Steele and Katharine Fullerton Gerould are still at the head of their craft. But during the past year the ten published stories by Maxwell Struthers Burt and Charles Caldwell Dobie seem to promise a future in our literature of equal importance to the later work of these writers. Sherwood Anderson and Waldo Frank emerge as writers with a great deal of importance to say, altho they have not yet fully mastered the art of saying it. The three new short-story writers who show most promise are Gertrude Nafe and Thomas Beer, whose first stories appeared in *The Century Magazine* during 1917, and Elizabeth Stead Taber, whose story, 'The Scar,' when it appeared in *The Seven Arts*, attracted much favorable comment. Miss Edwina Stanton Babcock and Lee Foster Hartman have both published memorable stories; and 'The Interval,' which was Vincent O'Sullivan's sole contribution to an American periodical during 1917, compels us to wonder why an artist for whom men of such widely different temperament as Lionel Johnson, Rémy de Gourmont, and Edward Garnett had high critical esteem, finds the American public so indifferent to his art.
>
> "Addison Lewis has published during the past year a series of stories in *Reedy's Mirror* which have more of O. Henry's magic than the thousand writers who have endeavored to imitate him to the everlastng injury of American literature. Frederick Stuart Greene in 'The Bunker Mouse' and 'Molly McGuire, Fourteen,' shows marked literary development and reenforces my belief that in him we have an important new story-teller. I suppose the best war-story of the year is 'The Flying Teuton,' by Alice Brown, soon to be reprinted in book form."

Nineteen periodicals have been surveyed, and of these *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, and *Century* are each awarded a percentage of eighty in the publication of stories of distinction. Mr. O'Brien's table will not perhaps present comparisons that will be taken as invidious, but the following is his method of holding the mirror of our magazines up to themselves:

By Number of Distinctive Stories

1.	Harper's Magazine	64
2.	Saturday Evening Post	62
3.	Scribner's Magazine	52
4.	Collier's Weekly	51
5.	Century Magazine	40
6.	Bellman	34
7.	Everybody's Magazine	26
8.	Pictorial Review	26
9.	American Magazine	25
10.	New York Tribune	22
11.	Smart Set	22
12.	Reedy's Mirror	18
13.	Delineator	18
14.	Every Week	18
15.	Metropolitan Magazine	16
16.	Good Housekeeping	12
17.	Ladies' Home Journal	11
18.	McClure's Magazine	9
19.	Sunset Magazine	6

SILENCING GERMAN POETS—While an Irish poet may find his highest function in speaking the necessary word to his people in travail, as another article in this department shows, a German poet sees no other use for his kind than turning emigrants to Robinson Crusoe's isle. Herman Hesse, now resident in Bern, answers in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne), the question of a brother poet uttered in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, whether a poet should keep silent in these days, or still, in his own way, "carry on." The German at Bern is not encouraging to the faithful:

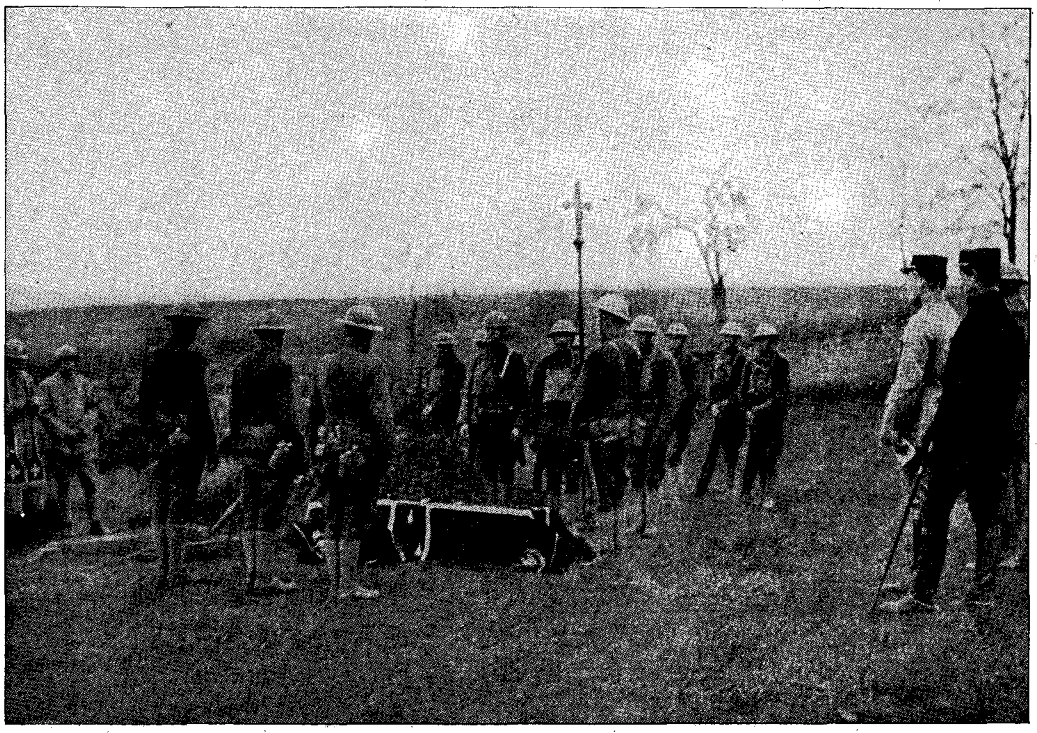
> "Ah, yes, the best of us are silent. Can one be astonished? Would you have us making chronicles? For my part I am incapable of it. What I write might as well come from Sirius as from Bern, or from some far, unknown island. . . . To-day every poet lives in a far-distant isle, separated from the crowd and from the note of the present day by immeasurable centuries of culture. . . . They feel that there is no sense in shouting with the others. . . . They follow the course of events with the interest they demand, but none of us is deluded into thinking that a poet suddenly become a man of politics can change anything in the course of events in this world. One can but mourn the politification of poets.
>
> "On the contrary, more than ever do we sigh for the isle of Robinson Crusoe, where our dreams might flower anew, where our love for humanity might unfold its blossoms and bear its fruit instead of withering away. For a poet, in short, must love, not the public, but humanity. It can not be demanded of him that he shall place his talent at the service of destructive forces, that he shall become a journalist, a writer of polemics, that he shall labor for the purveyors of war, however enticing their offers."

And Herr Hesse's melancholy conclusion is that the poet of to-day must be silent and not attempt to utter his song amid the noise of battle.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

OUR "CORNER IN THE FOREIGN FIELD"

AMERICAN GRAVES are appearing in France, and people home will come to know what Rupert Brooke meant when he wrote of that "corner of a foreign field that is forever England." The transition in thought will be easily made and the little "corners" now multiplying in France become America. In a letter written by Junius B. Wood to the New York *Globe*, February 16, we read of sixteen Americans fallen in action who are already in a cemetery that was started close up to the lines only a few weeks ago. When the last one was interred the final strains of the hymn at the grave were interrupted by a shot from observers in a German sausage balloon. "Enemies who bomb hospitals and shoot the helpless wounded in ambulances could not overlook even a funeral in their unquenchable thirst for more victims." The story, which was begun when our first losses were ministered to by the French, now falls into our hands to write the succeeding chapters:



AN AMERICAN FUNERAL ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

A French priest reads the burial service over the grave of an American who fell within the French sector.

"The first shot failed to produce casualties among the mourners, and before another shell came the party had scattered into near-by dugouts and bombproofs. In a few minutes the mantle of dusk covered everything and in the stillness of the approaching night one could hear the steady beat of shovelers filling in the graves. . . . . . .

"The graves, with a rough wooden cross at the head of each, stretch along a wall which surrounds the centuries-old burying-ground back of a church where the French worshiped before the village was battered into shapeless ruins. Ammunition is piled a few yards away and gun emplacements are near by. Shells have knocked down the stone crosses over the old graves. Torn wreaths and the floral designs of glass beads so frequently seen in French cemeteries are scattered over the ground and big shell craters pit the once neatly graveled walks. The old cemetery is filled and the Americans are starting one of their own.

"The funeral was typical of that which many a soldier will receive before the war is won. The plain coffin was brought in an ambulance from the billet. After it came a truck loaded with soldiers who had been in the young officer's company. Only a few could be spared; the others were on duty, for death does not permit a halt in the day's harvest. Several officers stole a few minutes and hurried from the battery emplacements to pay their last respects to a dead comrade.

"No tears were shed at this funeral, no sobbing women followed the bier. The mothers and sisters and wives of these heroes mourn thousands of miles away. Grief there was among the dead officer's comrades, but it was grief mingled with determination to even the score.

"Six soldiers carried the coffin to the grave, and the regimental band played 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul.' Then the chaplain of the regiment stept forward, and, as the silent group uncovered, he said the Catholic funeral service in a clear voice. Overhead hostile airplanes were exchanging machine-gun volleys with shrapnel bursting in puffs about them. From the distance along the line of the front came the echoes of artillery-firing, but it seemed as if here was one little spot which the worldly hates and jealousies, aroused by the great maelstrom of war, ought to spare. The thoughts of every one at that solemn ceremony were far away. Then came the German shell. The enemy overlooks no chance to bring back the bitterness of war into human hearts."

"A HOLY WAR"—A vision of the war as "holy" is seen by the Rochester *Post-Express* in the fact that every agency for good hears its call to service:

"The Salvation Army is assuredly doing its splendid part to win the war and bring in a happier epoch for humanity. It has over forty ambulances at the front carrying wounded soldiers from the fighting-lines, and 304 rest-rooms and huts. Miss Evangeline Booth, the devoted and capable commander of the organization in America, paid eloquent tribute to 'the beautiful women of America who have renounced the luxuries and ease of life to do work of mercy in Europe.' But many of the Salvation Army women, she said, were better able by reason of long training to endure the hardships of war-work; and some of them are up to their knees in mud and water close behind the trenches in France. All honor to this self-denying organization which is doing a work no other can do quite so well.

"Who can fail to see that all the forces which make for the uplift and regeneration of mankind have been conscripted by Providence and set at their appointed tasks. Every agency for good is utilized. Never in all the past was there any approach to the ardor and unanimity with which all the influences which stand for human betterment have thrown themselves into the work of saving and redeeming, the work of charity and love. If this is the world-war for political freedom, it is also Christendom's holy war to make the teachings of its Founder the rule of life."

THE BOLSHEVIKI ANTAGONIZING RELIGION

WHAT THE BOLSHEVIKI may have cause to fear more than any other force against them is the power of the Church working through the minds of the people. In the view of some observers at this distance the worst thing the factions led by Lenine and Trotzky have done is to antagonize the Russian Orthodox Church. A recent dispatch stating that the Bolsheviki have "absolutely separated Church and state" gives a misleading impression, but chiefly points a warning. A real separation took place in the March revolution, as the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* points out, when many of the "Government bishops were ousted and successors elected by the priests." This act was hailed as a democratic exhibition, hopeful for religious freedom in Russia; but since then news concerning the Russian Church has been sparse, and observers like *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) have been puzzled to account for the fact that references had been eliminated from news reports of a land where religion has played so large a part in the lives of the people and the Church had seemed so strong a factor. The gist of the Associated Press dispatch is thus stated by *The Living Church:*

"Church and Bolsheviki are at loggerheads, if not at warfare. Lenine is said to have issued a proclamation separating Church and state, confiscating all Church property, furnishings, and paraphernalia, and probably (tho the report is not quite clear on this detail) the income of the Church. The decree allows that religious societies may continue to use Church property exclusively for religious services, tho the title is vested in the state. Religious freedom is proclaimed so long as religious societies do not interfere with social order or hinder the republic. Religious scruples may not exempt persons from their duties as citizens. The religious oath is canceled and a promise takes its place. Marriage ceremonies and birth registrations are taken over by the civil authorities. Religious teaching in schools is abolished. State assistance will not be given to Church societies, none of which will be allowed to own property, tho permitted to borrow from the state for Church services.

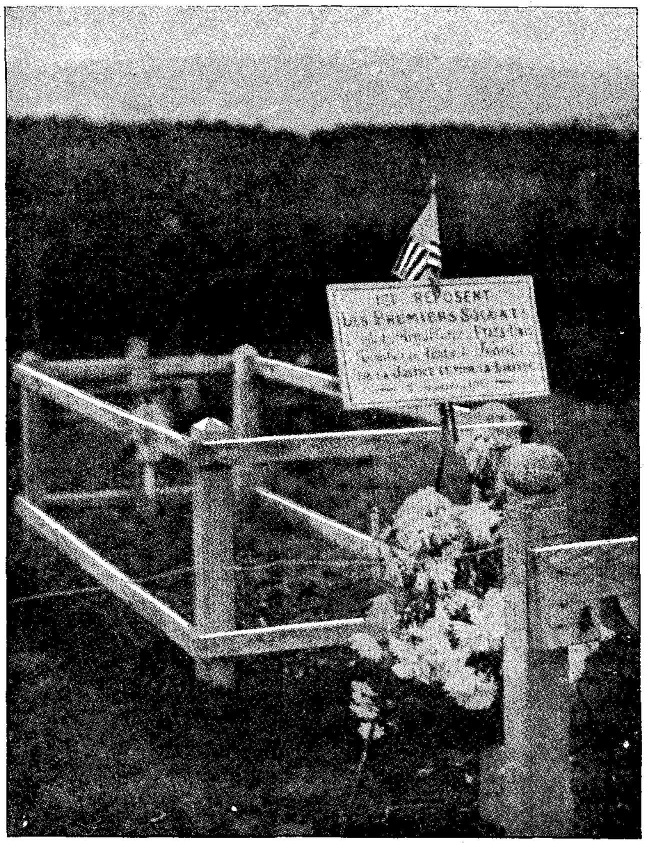
"A clash between the civil or military authorities and the monks of the Alexander Nevsky Monastery has occurred. The authorities claim that the monks offered forcible resistance and incited violence by ringing the bells of the monastery and summoning men to their defense. The monks are declared to have attacked the Red Guards, and soldiers then shot in self-defense.

"Processions of religious-minded Orthodox churchmen have been held in protest against the seizure of Church property. The largest of these centered at the Kazan Cathedral plaza. It consisted of prelates in full vestments marching along the Nevsky Prospect, carrying crosses and ikons, followed by other clergy and laymen chanting psalms.

"Tikhon, Patriarch of all Russia and Metropolitan of Moscow, who will be remembered as formerly at the head of the Russian Church in the United States, and a D.D. of Nashotah, has issued a formal anathema, threatening those who have attacked the Church with excommunication and calling on the faithful to defend the sacredness of the Church. Great demonstrations on behalf of the Church are said to be in course of arrangement in Petrograd and in Moscow. The clash of the Church with the Bolshevik government approaches an acute stage. An Archbishop (Gommel) and other prelates are said to have been arrested, and the Patriarch, anathematizing those who have assailed them, demands their release. The anathema closes with an appeal to loyal Churchmen throughout Russia to fight and suffer for the sanctity of the Church.

"The Metropolitan Tikhon, continues this report, 'has been head of the Orthodox Church virtually since the overthrow of the Emperor. Opposing with his might the plan of the Smolny government to remodel the monastery and the entire Church system along sociological rather than religious lines, he is expected to exert tremendous influence among the peasants and soldiers, the great majority of whom are Orthodox.'"

For the Church dignitaries to refuse the rites of the Church in the case of baptism, marriage, and death to all who support the new Bolshevik pronouncement would, in the opinion of lay observers here, be raising up the strongest force against the new Government it has yet encountered. The Rochester *Post-Express* sketches "the human type whose faith Lenine and Trotzky hope to transform into materialistic atheism":



"AMERICA IN FRANCE."

One of those resting-places that France guards for us within her bosom.

"The muzhik values death more than life. He has known suffering by harsh experience and he consoles himself with the thought that Christ suffered even more. A Russian soldier who died in the trenches had on his body at the time of his death a little bronze cross with a wheel, a pair of wings, and some cryptic letters on one side and the name of a bicycle-maker in Miami, Ohio, on the other. Possibly this rough soldier had at one time been in the United States. At baptism a cross or an ikon is placed around the neck of every Russian child. It is not, however, until he is growing old that the Muscovite finds comfort and consolation in his religion. He repents. He wants to go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. He prepares to die like a Christian. His ikon becomes for him a holy thing which will save his soul if he carries it on his person. In his creed there is a legendary element that unites twentieth-century Russia with the Middle Ages. But, however much superstition may be mingled with his religion, let us never forget that he is sincerely religious, according to his lights."

The example of the French Revolution inevitably suggests itself here, but the San Antonio *Light* sees that the modern parallel lacks even the strength of the previous failure:

"During the French Revolution, the Jacobins, having put the King of France to death, announced that they had dethroned all the kings of earth, and were now prepared to dethrone the King of Heaven. They went through a blasphemous program, which need not be described in detail, and then issued a proclamation declaring that the King of Heaven had been deposed and the Goddess of Reason exalted in his stead. It need only be mentioned that the Goddess of Reason was a beautiful young woman of Paris who, together with her attendants, was of such a social standing as would cause a series of fits to convulse the San Antonio vice squad.

"The Bolsheviki have not attempted exactly what was done by the French, but they are dealing with a lot of people who are not as intelligent as the French. An attempt to interfere with the functions of the Church is an attack upon the Church, as the Russian will see it, and he will be aroused accordingly."

The contrast between the course taken in the early days of the revolution and that now initiated by the Bolsheviki is analyzed by the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

> "Under these circumstances it was necessary and inevitable, when the autocratic system was abolished and a democratic form of government adopted, that the status of the Church should be fundamentally reorganized and that it should be divested of the political character which it had formerly possest. The men through whose efforts the Romanof régime was overthrown and by whom the first provisional administrations were formed and conducted undertook to consummate this indispensable reform upon the basis of the famous principle enunciated by Cavour of 'a free Church in a free state.' They proposed to respect the rights of the Church and to guarantee its independence, and upon those terms there were unmistakable indications that they would have received the support and cooperation of the ecclesiastical authorities.
>
> "But the Bolsheviki are pursuing a course which invites a religious war and which is not only oppressive and unjust, but fatally impolitic. If the Orthodox Church has any such hold, as has been believed, upon the affection and allegiance of its followers, the decree which has just been issued by Lenine and his associates may prove their undoing. They have certainly raised up for themselves an enemy whose power can not prudently be disparaged."

REFITTING THE Y. M. C. A. TO WAR

STATEMENTS MADE BY Y. M. C. A. officials in reply to criticisms leveled against certain features of the society's organization for war-work seem to dispose quite reasonably of these strictures. Modification of the original personnel makes it now impossible to charge any worker with being a slacker, for "no young men of draft age are now being sent abroad by the Y. M. C. A. unless they are obviously disqualified for army service." This policy was put into operation a few weeks ago when "it became apparent that the soldiers at the front felt that the young men in the Y. M. C. A. were trying to evade their duty to the Government." Some who may have been among the earlier volunteers and might come within the grounds of these objections have either accepted service abroad or been returned. The statement given out through the New York *Times* by Mr. C. V. Hibbard, Associate General Secretary of the War Council Work at the International Committee Headquarters, contains this:

> "Any one seeing one of the young men we are now sending abroad will immediately recognize the fact that he is disqualified for military duty. He may be lame, a finger may be lost from one hand, or his poor eyesight, if not clearly apparent, will be noticeable from the use of extra heavy glasses. Other young men disqualified for army service, but who outwardly may appear to be in the best physical condition, are used for home work. As a result of this plan, a large number of older men are going over—men up to fifty years of age. They are doing very efficient work.
>
> "All of the young men of draft age who have applied for Y. M. C. A. war-work have been rejected by the Government on account of some physical defect. There was recently a case of a man who had lost the index-finger on his right hand. Apart from that he was in perfect condition. He went to France as one of our secretaries. There he got a special ruling which enabled him to join the service. This is fairly typical of all of our young men. We are in this work to serve to the utmost of our ability our army overseas and are determined to shape our policy, at whatever cost, so that it will meet most effectually the needs of the splendid men in the service of our country at the front.
>
> "'Our workers at the front are in touch with General Pershing,' said another Y. M. C. A. official, 'and we are doing what the War Department wants us to do. If at any time the War Department feels that a certain man is a detriment to the best possible work, whatever may be the cause, he will be recalled and put in another post. Our object is to produce the best possible results with the least amount of friction or, rather, without any friction.'"

A denial has been made that there was "discouragement of smoking" in the Y. M. C. A. buildings here or abroad. One of the secretaries is quoted as saying that "we do not encourage them to smoke"—which is, of course, another matter. So far as there are prohibitive rules they merely cover the time of meetings and apply to officials during hours of active duty—such a rule as is "enforced in many large corporations and business houses during business hours." Card-playing is prohibited in Y. M. C. A. huts. A criticism of this attitude also in *The Times* states:

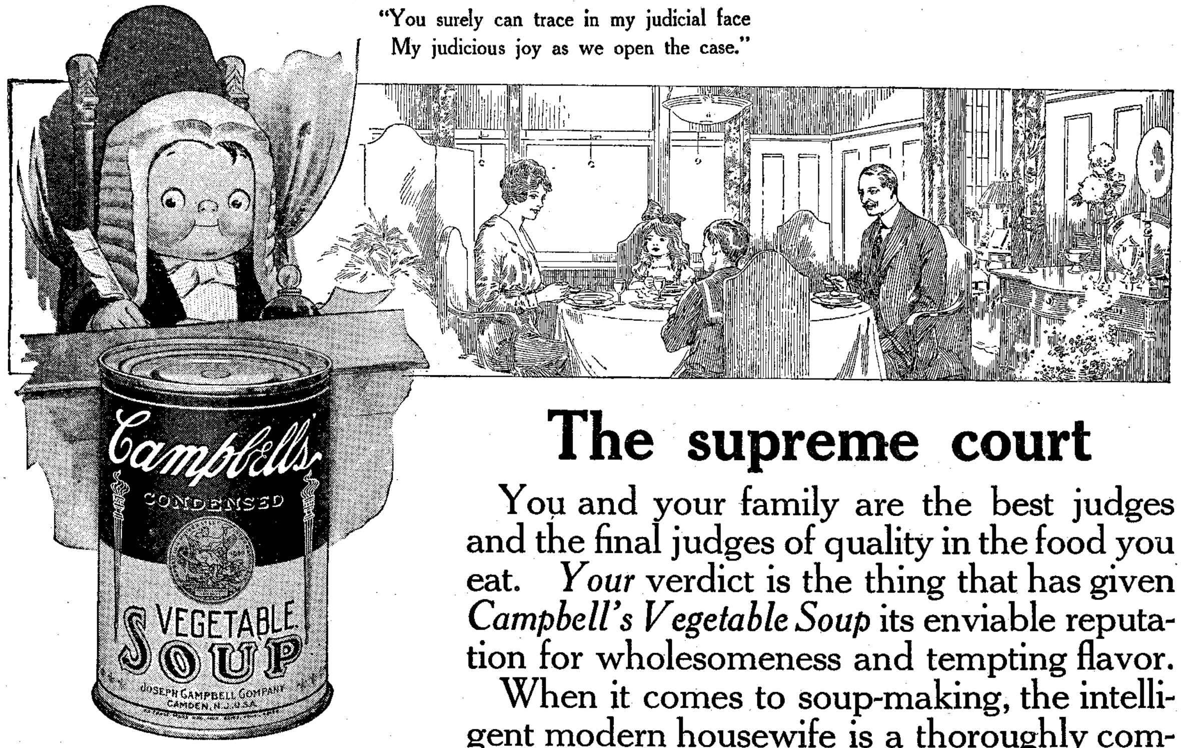
> "This means a deprivation, of course, for tens of thousands of card-players, but it also irritates others who do not care a snap of their fingers about playing cards. It immediately raises a doubt as to the sincerity of the Y. M. C. A.'s declaration of intention to provide recreation places in which soldiers may have all the freedom and comfort of their homes and clubs. It raises a doubt as to the sincerity of the Association's assertion that it does not inquire into what a man believes and does not try to influence his belief. It goes a long way toward confirming the uncomfortable notion that the whole policy and spirit of the thing are based on what many church people still think they believe as to the sinfulness of card-playing and other diversions. Critics say that the policy is determined by the comparatively small financial constituency of the Association, well-to-do members of certain evangelical churches which have not yet revised their rules to square with the practises of the bulk of their membership. It savors of hypocrisy, say the officers who object, and men living in the open and training for a great life-and-death struggle do not care for hypocrisy flavor in their leisure-time amusements."

In reply to this the Y. M. C. A. position is stated in these words:

> "Card-playing is prohibited in the Y. M. C. A. huts. This was freely acknowledged. The reason given was that, altho cards in themselves were not necessarily evil, card games were peculiarly associated with gambling. The Y. M. C. A. had entered war-work to strengthen, so far as possible, the moral and physical well-being of the soldier. Checkers, chess, dominoes, and other games were being played in the buildings. It was admitted that there might be 'side bets' and quiet gambling in these games, but they did not arouse the gambling instinct or desire as cards would do. In prohibiting the use of cards the Y. M. C. A. officials had felt that the benefits vastly offset any minimum discomfort that the discrimination might entail."

The question of admitting to its official managerial boards persons of the Catholic, Jewish, and Unitarian faiths may be one upon which future modifications may be made. At present, while no disharmony appears to exist in the practical working of the Y. M. C. A., yet persons professing these faiths feel themselves in the relation of guests and not as integral parts. We read:

> "It was admitted to be quite true that the Y. M. C. A. did not admit to its official managerial boards persons of the Catholic, Jewish, or Unitarian faiths. Its constitution, adopted more than fifty years ago, when the organization was formed as an evangelical Protestant body, had never permitted such representation. In its war-work, however, there had been no discrimination against any faith or religious belief. Mr. Hibbard said that within the last few weeks several Unitarians and Catholics had been sent to France as 'associate secretaries.' The Unitarians had contributed generously to the cause of the association. Ex-President Taft, a Unitarian, had continued to be one of the Y. M. C. A.'s firmest supporters. There were also a large number of Jewish workers as assistants and helpers in the camp huts.
>
> "Lieutenant Thomas Crimmins, son of the late John D. Crimmins—as Walter T. Diack, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in this city, pointed out—was Chairman of the Bureau of Construction in charge of the erection of the Y. M. C. A. camp buildings until he went into active army service. . . . . . .
>
> "'Our secretaries in the camp buildings will do all they can to help a Catholic man. If he asks for a Catholic Bible, an effort will be made to get it for him. The buildings are always open for Catholic services. We are working in the most amicable manner with Catholics and with Jews in all departments of our war-service.'"



"You surely can trace in my judicial face
My judicious joy as we open the case."

The supreme court

You and your family are the best judges and the final judges of quality in the food you eat. *Your* verdict is the thing that has given *Campbell's Vegetable Soup* its enviable reputation for wholesomeness and tempting flavor.

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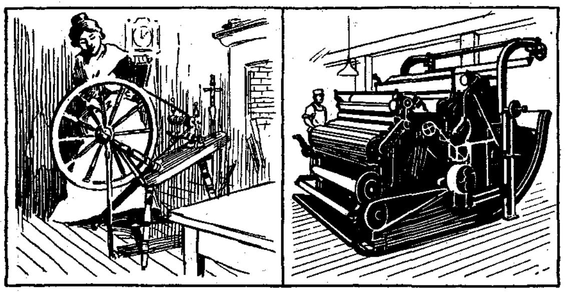
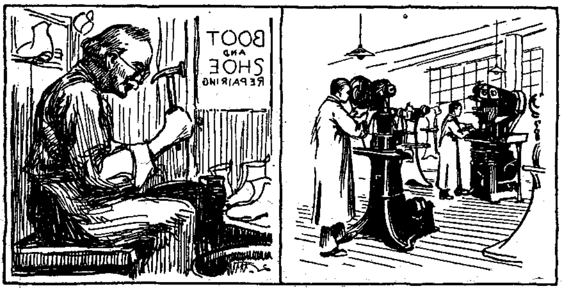
Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

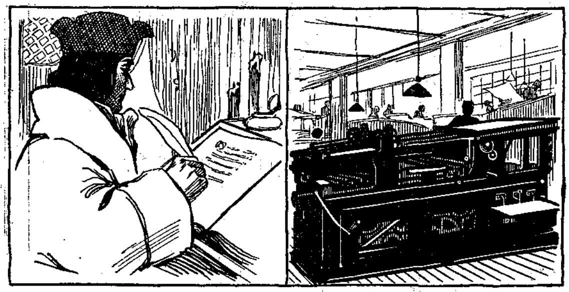
Standardization *in* Building



The spinning wheel and other hand devices slowly produced the crude clothing of our great-grandparents. Today big automatic looms and other machinery produce standard garments of better quality and at far lower cost.



The old-fashioned cobbler turned out his crude shoes one at a time. Today automatic shoe machinery produces standard shoes of vastly better quality for less money.



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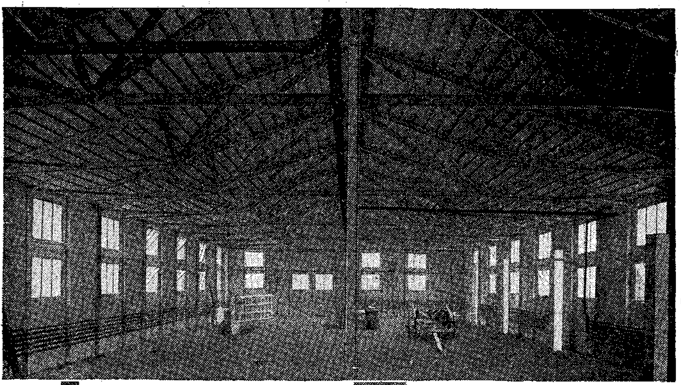

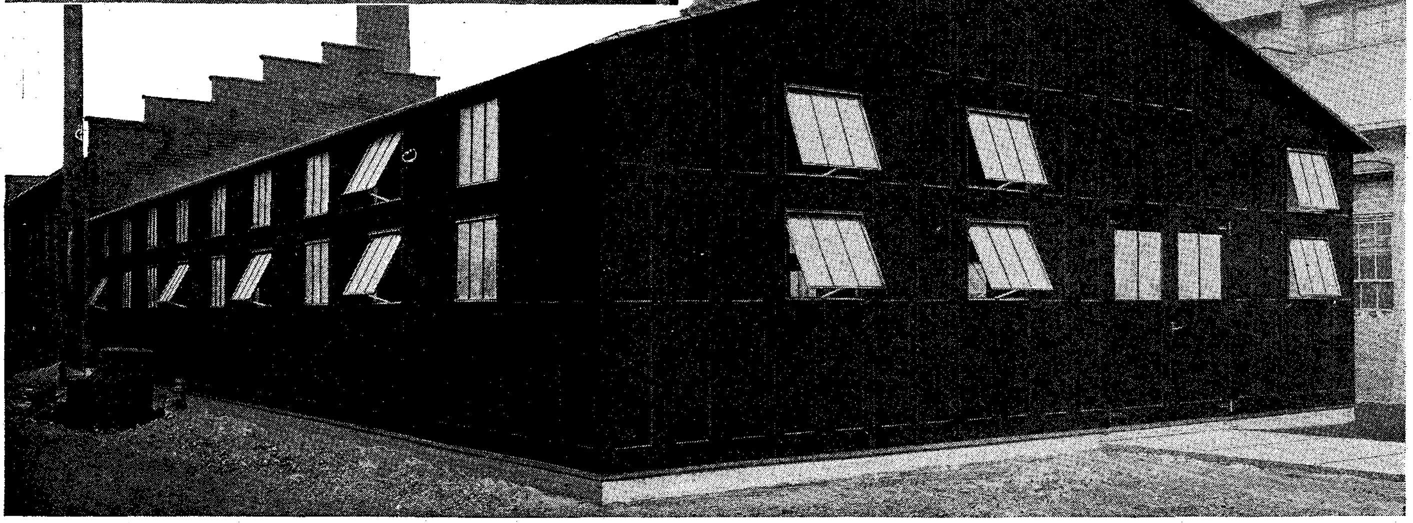

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CURRENT - POETRY

THE war-songs of the women are beginning to reflect that tremendous enthusiasm which has inspired their sisters in all lands to come eagerly forward to do their share in the great struggle and to fill the gaps left by the men who have gone to play their more dangerous rôle in the trenches. In her "Trackless Regions" (Longmans, Green, New York), Mrs. Fiske Warren has this war-song which eloquently expresses the thankful determination and selflessness that all our women are showing to-day:

WAR-SONG OF THE WOMEN

By G. O. Warren

Death! thou who takest double toll
Of living hearts and dying men
(O graves in which our hearts went down
Never in joy to rise again),

Hark to the song we sing to thee—
Gray women who are left behind,
Bereft of all we treasured most;
Destroyer pitiless and blind!

You hushed my lover's voice for me,
And froze the breast whereon my head
Once found warm shelter from the world.
You laid my heart beside the dead.

And did you think your task was done?
That lover's speech forevermore
Was silenced, that our stricken souls
Were dumb beneath the load they bore?

Dark Death! and if thy reddened hands
Outstretched for more, and more again,
Should take our uttermost and best,
Grim Slayer, yet they are not slain.

For we, gray mourners who are left,
Now serve and love and strive and yearn,
As never women did before,
And from their dust such ardors burn

As never flamed within this world.
Yea, we whose joy died with our dead,
We, stern-baptized in bitter seas,
Beyond the shores of anguish led

By thy dread hand, our eyes have seen
A vision only grief-purged sight
Can look upon. We thank thee, Death,
For deathless love and quenchless light!

Basing her poem on a quotation from Homer, Edith M. Thomas has some thoughtful verses in the New York *Times* entitled:

THE NEW DEATH

By Edith M. Thomas

"Greater than thou art dead; fear not,
But die thou, too."

"*Greater than thou art dead; fear not,*
But die thou, too." . . . I can die, too—
They die, who have a record got
That Homer's heroes never knew.

I am of those so very ill
Who touch no more the solid day,
Nor know what time I have to fill,
If soon to go—or longer stay.

So, my free thoughts can wing afar;
And turn they will—and turn again,
Where the red fields of battle are,
And Glory can not count her men!

In daily and in nightly death
I die with those who greatly die,
As tho 'twere naught to yield this breath,
And turn their faces from the sky!

With most high passion, passing love,
They rush into the Terror's arms—
As tho around, beneath, above,
Immortal proof met mortal harms!

And, sometimes, they to me draw near—
Bright shades of youth for country slain!
I cry, "How went ye without fear,
As tho great joy excluded pain?"

They look at each and other—and
At me they look, and smile, beside:
"It was—*if thou couldst understand*—
Because in the New Death we died!"

"What New Death in the world can be?"
I cry—They answer not my call.
(But some one soothly says to me,
"You have been dreaming—that is all.")

. . . .

"*Greater than thou art dead; fear not,*
But die thou, too." . . . Then, shall I, too,
Tho humblest sharer in their lot,
Know what was that New Death they knew!

In "Drums and Fifes" the Vigilantes' book of war-verses, published by Doran, New York, we find this stirring tribute to the Flag:

THE STARS AND STRIPES

By Theodosia Garrison

We who in the old days—the easy days of pleasuring—
Loitered in the distant lands—we know the thrill that came
When in far, foreign places, above the stranger faces,
The sight of it, the might of it, would wake us like a flame.
Our own flag, the one flag, it stirred our blood to claim.

We who in these new days—these days of all confusion—
Look upon it with the eyes of one long blind who sees,
We know at last its beauty—its magnitude of duty—
Dear God! if thus it seems to us, what will it mean to these
Who stay for it, who pray for it, our kindred overseas?

These who face the red days—the white nights of fury,
Where death like some mad reaper hacks down the living grain—
They shall see our flag arise like a glory in the skies—
The stars of it, the bars of it, that prove it once again
The new flag, the true flag, *that does not come in vain!*

And from the same volume we take these noble verses of Katharine Lee Bates in honor of those Americans who have come to the colors freely, whole-heartedly, yet with all the sadness that comes from a cherished ideal proving to be unreal:

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN

By Katharine Lee Bates

Honor to him whose very blood remembers
The old, enchanted dream-song of the Rhine,
Altho his house of life is fair with shine
Of fires new-kindled on the buried embers;

Whose heart is wistful for the flowers he tended
Beside his mother, for the carven gnome
And climbing bear and cuckoo-clock of home,
For the whispering forest path two lovers wended;

Who none the less, still strange in speech and manner,
With our young Freedom keeps his plighted faith,
Sides with his children's hope against the wraith
Of his own childhood, hails the Starry Banner

As emblem of his country now, to-morrow;
A patriot by duty, not by birth.
The costliest loyalty has purest worth.
Honor to him who draws the sword in sorrow!

Amelia Josephine Burr has written three fine, if short, war-poems. The first we quote from the Minneapolis *Bellman:*

THOSE LAST DEAR MOMENTS

By Amelia Josephine Burr

Each at her post we women stand;
Mine is the safer, easier part—
And yet there is an iron band
Of envy round my heart
For her, the weary nurse who spent
Those last dear moments at his side,
The woman who in pity bent
And kissed him when he died.

The other two she calls "Lie Awake Songs" and publishes them in *The Outlook:*

SENTRY-GO

By Amelia Josephine Burr

I used to be so lonely when I waked at night and couldn't sleep,
But since my father went to war, I think—Perhaps he has to keep
The watch to-night, and up and down he marches, marches with his gun!
So then I walk in step with him the whole night long—we had such fun
Going for walks . . . when he was here . . . and when it's cold, I wonder whether
Perhaps he doesn't mind the cold so much, if we're on guard together.

STAY-AT-HOME STARS

By Amelia Josephine Burr

Our Service Flag has just one star,
But mother said, "Of course you know
That you and I, like father, are
In service—but the stars that show
Are for the ones that have to go.
Father will know that ours keep bright
Even if other folks don't see."
The sky is full of stars to-night—
Is it God's Service Flag, maybe—
And one for her, and one for me?

A vision of the great end for which we all yearn is found in *The Outlook*, entitled:

AD FINEM

By Jean Brooke Burt

When it is over and the Great Cause won,
Then you can say how hard it was to go,
We two together, underneath the sun,
Alone, on some far hill where sweet winds blow.
But now there is not time for talk, just deeds
Of sacrifice, made glorious to us all.
We will be brave for one another's needs,
Answering dry-eyed the country's call.
We will be wise, my Love, unto the end
When you must leave me, not forlorn, for now
I know our hearts flame as one fire, and blend
Like mist that gathers at a steamer's bow.
We have had days together, you and I;
Memories of these lie fresh within my heart,
So when the hour must come to say good-by,
Remembering, I will be brave to part.
When it is over, if you come to me,
Your clear eyes kind with knowledge of the fires
Of battle-fields, God grant we two will see
Peace, and the waiting dreams of our desires.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ACTING CHIEF OF THE ARMY STAFF AN ALL-ROUND FIGHTER

When General McArthur saw that the fire from a blockhouse on a hill just outside the American lines at Manila was becoming so threatening that it would have to be stopt at once, he called for an officer who would volunteer to take the enemy's position.

"I will," shouted a captain, and as he spoke he leapt over the embankment with half a hundred men at his back. They were artillerymen and had no arms except revolvers, but they took the blockhouse.

That captain was Peyton Conway March, now Uncle Sam's youngest Major-General, and Chief of Artillery with General Pershing in France. General March, as recently announced by Secretary of War Baker, is to return to America as acting head of the General Staff of the United States Army, and the move is hailed in Washington as a big step in the program of speeding up the war, for, says the New York *Times:*

> Those who know him say that from the time he entered West Point and played on the first football team the Military Academy ever had, General March's record has been one of aggressiveness, initiative, organizing power, and a passion for getting a thing done.
>
> An expert knowledge of general fighting conditions is one of the valuable qualifications of the new Chief of Staff. He knows from first hand how our methods of training have worked out. He knows the practical necessities of equipment—what should be pushed and what may wait.
>
> There is the unanimous opinion among army men that March is the best man for the high place to which he has been assigned.
>
> "General March," said one Brigadier, "always had the makings of a Chief of General Staff in him because he could see the Army as a whole. He was and is a great artilleryman. The artillery is his special branch of the service, but he always has had interest and love to spare for the infantry and cavalry and engineers. He is both a scientific specialist and an all-round soldier.
>
> "This was sufficiently recognized ten years ago for March to be chosen as chief umpire of the great maneuvers at Riley. It was shown by the work he did during his tour at the War College. They are still talking at the college of good things that were put into the military plans and policy of the Army at the suggestion of March. It was shown by the results he accomplished when in charge of the recruiting under Adjutant-General McCain. There is a wide range of abilities and great qualities between the understanding of the science of artillery and the intimate knowledge of the psychology of men that is essential to success in getting recruits into the Army. March has the whole range. Furthermore, General March is now abroad as Chief of Artillery of the American force in France. He will bring back to Washington a big addition to his personal equipment for the high command of the Army."

Officers at the War Department in Washington, in summing up their opinions of General March, were almost unanimous in the sentiment: "He is a very strict disciplinarian." This very soon called up a vision of the army "martinet" in the mind of the inquirer, but one of the officers to whom it was suggested promptly and emphatically replied:

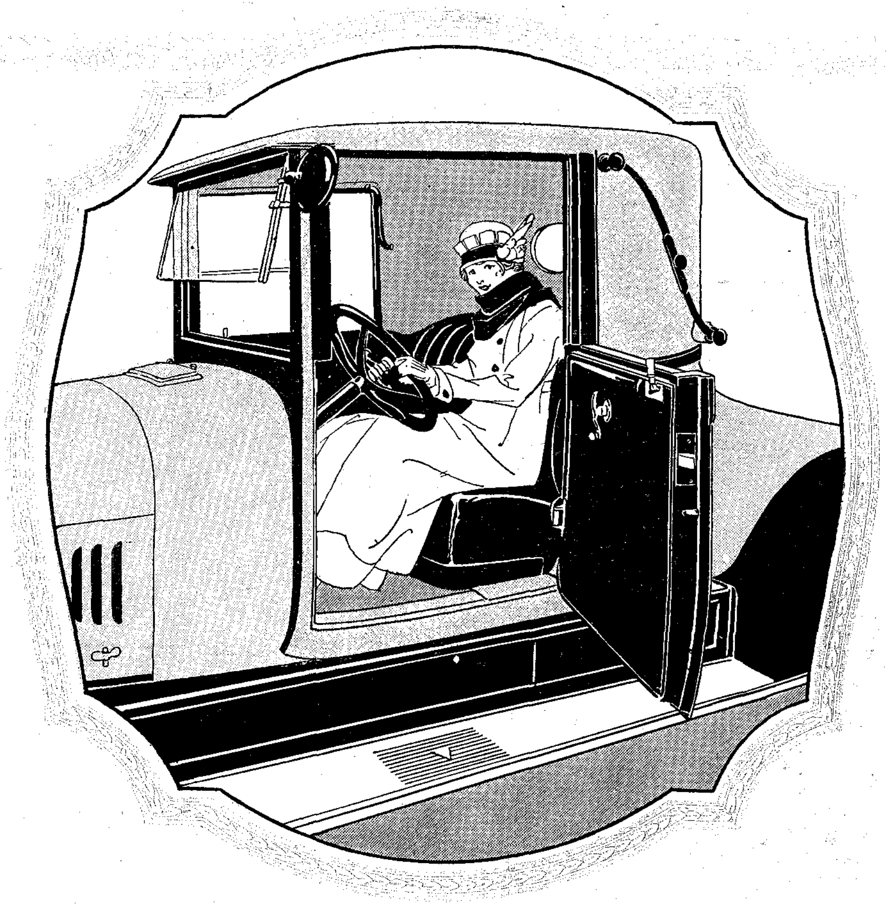
> "Peyton March a martinet? By no means. Look at his eyes for the answer to that. All the pictures of him that I have seen since he was appointed Chief of Staff are bad because they show him with his eyes half closed. He always has them wide open and they are full of fun and sympathy. A martinet is a fellow who is strict when it is not necessary to be, with a strictness that is a sort of camouflage to hide inefficiency. March has no inefficiency to hide."

Something of General March's career and the manner in which he entered military life is interestingly told by the writer in *The Times*, who says:

> He was born in Easton, Pa., and is fifty-three years old. His father was Dr. Francis A. March, of Lafayette College. Professor March was one day in his office when Congressman William Mutchler, a famous character in his day, was ushered in.
>
> "Professor," said the Congressman, "this West Point business is giving me a lot of trouble. I have been appointing boys whom my local political friends recommend, but they go there and flunk on the examinations, or, if they get in, they can't hold their places. So I am going to give up the Democrats and try Republicans. I want you to let me appoint one of your sons. I guess they wouldn't have any trouble with examinations."
>
> There were six of the sons, all over six feet tall, and nearly all eligible by age. The question of who should be chosen stirred the March family considerably. The eldest son wanted to go very badly. Professor March listened to the debate, but said nothing. Finally, he gave his verdict.
>
> "Peyton shall have the appointment." he said. "He is the one."
>
> The future Chief of Staff was the second son, and the tallest one. General March and his brothers were athletes. While he was at Lafayette he was one of its greatest pitchers and a star full-back. He earned his letter in football, baseball, and track sports. At college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.
>
> As the Democratic Congressman had foreseen, the son of the Republican professor had no trouble with examinations at West Point. In fact, both at college and West Point he was an honor man.
>
> When the Spanish-American War began, General March, then a First Lieutenant in the regular Army, had just been graduated from the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. He was thus well prepared, and when John Jacob Astor gave a battery for service in the Philippines, March was made a captain of Volunteers and put in command.
>
> The Astor Battery was one of the notable organizations of the war. Made up from volunteers in New York, it was largely composed of college men and attracted the attention of the country hardly in less degree than Roosevelt's Rough Riders. March was himself, perhaps, prouder of the fact that he got his men to the Philippines and back again without a death through disease than he was of the exploits of the battery in service.
>
> After he had brought the Astor Battery back to New York, Captain March still felt eager to get back to the Philippine fighting, which it was evident was to stretch out into a long course of guerrilla warfare. He returned to the Philippines as an aid to General MacArthur, and almost immediately was put in charge as Major of a battalion of the 33d Infantry, which operated independently under his command.
>
> Later in the year the civilized world began to get daily reports of Major March's pursuit of Aguinaldo. One of the newspaper correspondents describes a feature of the chase known as "The Battle in the Clouds." This was a fight between March's forces and a rear-guard column of Aguinaldo's army under General del Pilar. The battle took place upon an almost perpendicular hill in Tilad Pass and was bitterly contested. General Pilar was one of the guerrilla chieftain's most able followers and was offering his life and that of his men to save Aguinaldo from capture.
>
> The battle-ground was 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the fight was actually fought amid the clouds. It resulted in the death of General del Pilar and the complete rout of his forces. A few days later Major March captured the wife of Aguinaldo, who, after some parleying in the hope of giving her husband a respite, surrendered to the Americans. Richard Harding Davis, in his account of the episode, told of the rather luxurious equipment, laces, fans, perfumes, and dainty wearing-apparel, found when she was captured.
>
> "Finally they came to a box holding dozens of cakes of fine soap," Davis wrote. "Its fragrant, clean aroma rose to the men's faces and they suddenly stopt. Major March stopt, too, and looked with eager, tempted eyes. The men looked at their officer, the officer looked at the soap—then—well, it was Mme Aguinaldo's soap, not theirs. Major March ordered them not to touch it and he looked away while they wrapt it up and put it back. Surely the brilliant young West-Pointer deserved the tribute which Mme. Aguinaldo paid him while in Manila. 'I do not like Americans,' she said, 'but as for Major March, he is the nicest, kindest man I have ever met.'"

There are a number of conspicuous members of the March family. Of the General's three brothers Alden is the editor of the Philadelphia *Press;* John, a professor at Union, and Francis, Professor of English at Lafayette. Says *The Times:*

> The father of the Chief of the General Staff and the other March brothers was Francis Andrew March, the philologist and chief Anglo-Saxon scholar in America, and for many years Professor of English at Lafayette. An uncle of the General was Moncure D. Conway, another of the noted intellectuals and a great leader of the liberal movement in religion a generation ago.
>
> The new Chief of the General Staff can trace two lines of relationship with George Washington. General March's grandfather, Walker Peyton Conway, was the son of John Moncure Conway and Catherine Walker Peyton, a daughter of Col. Valentine Payton, who fought in the Revolution. The latter's wife, Mary Bailey Washington, was the sister of



This Year Choose a Car That Won't Require Repair Men

The Best Mechanics Have Gone to War. Fifty Thousand Owners Know the Reliability of the Hudson Super-Six

When one could turn his car over to an expert repairman every time it failed to operate just right, it wasn't so important that the car itself should be one of proved reliability.

But this year it will not be so easy to get such efficient service. The best men have been enlisted to repair aeroplane, truck and tank motors. Every repair shop has lost one or more of its best mechanics. This makes it more important than ever that cars as they leave the factory must be of right design and right construction.

There is no question about the way the Hudson Super-Six qualifies in this particular. There is hardly a person who does not know the intimate history of some Hudson Super-Six as it has served its owner. There are fifty thousand Super-Sixes now in service.

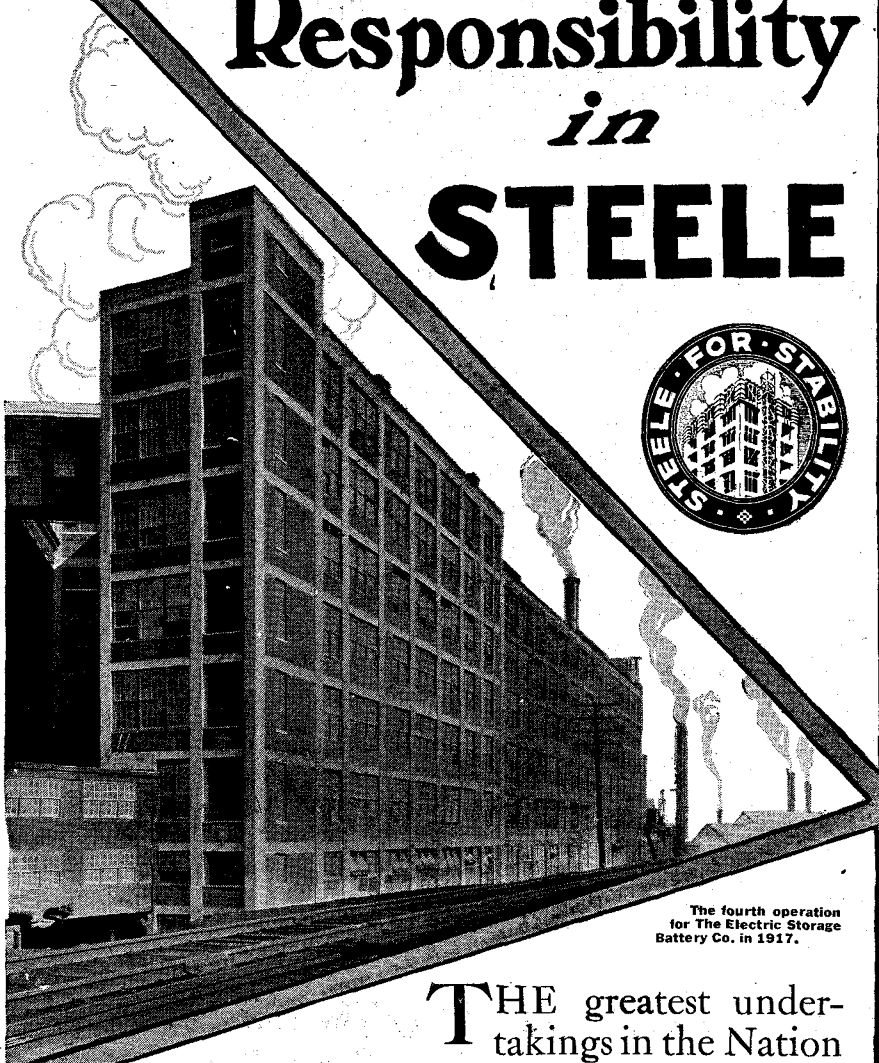
They have proved their reliability and endurance in every kind of test that could be thought of in the way of speed, long and constant operation in the hands of every type of user.

What it has done is the assurance that makes it the car you can rely upon when you know expert service men are not always at hand. You must have observed how your neighbor's Super-Six has met every requirement he has made of it with the same reliability with which you depend upon a tried and proved time-piece.

With these facts in mind there is no need to call attention to such details of design and body detail as is usually referred to in an automobile advertisement. There are ten different body types of Hudson Super-Six cars. Every taste can be satisfied.

Hudson Motor Car Company

Detroit, Michigan



Centralize the Responsibility *in* STEELE

The fourth operation for The Electric Storage Battery Co. in 1917.

THE greatest undertakings in the Nation are being carried out by centralizing the responsibility for their execution.

In equipping the naval and military forces, in the operation of the railroads, in other vital enterprises, the Government has recognized the cardinal importance of pinning responsibility on a small group.

STEELE SERVICE

in industrial building extends to manufacturers these same advantages of centralized control.

Not a separate responsibility for design, for construction, for installation, but a single coordinate organization, fitting building design to manufacturing needs, and construction to both —this is the vital element of Steele success.

Wm. Steele & Sons Company
Engineers Constructors
Philadelphia Toronto

Col. William Washington, a cousin twice removed of George Washington. The grandfather of Mary Bailey Washington and George Washington was the same man.

The other line of relationship which connects General March with Washington runs back through the Moncure and Daniel families to Hannah Ball, half-sister of the mother of Washington. Through these same families the General is connected with Sir Walter Raleigh.

General March is a member of the Signers Society, the descendants of those who signed the Declaration of Independence. The descent comes from his mother's side of the family, from Thomas Stone, of Maryland, a signer of the Declaration and the son of a Colonial Governor of Maryland.

ABDUL HAMID II., ONCE SULTAN AND THE ORIGINAL "UNSPEAKABLE TURK"

THE world has been so drenched with blood during the war with the Unspeakable Hun that it can look back upon the horrors of the reign of Abdul Hamid II., the original Unspeakable Turk and champion slaughterer of the nineteenth century, with only a passing shudder. Abdul died a few days ago. When he was driven from the throne of the Ottoman Empire on April 27, 1909, by the Young Turks, he had been Sultan of Turkey for nearly thirty-three years, during which time he had accumulated such pleasing nicknames as the Red Sultan, the Great Assassin, and the Sick Man of Europe. He has been contradictorily described as a despot and as a wise ruler, as an Oriental of the most dissolute habits and as a most careful and exacting man in his personal habits, as the most cruel of monarchs and as a mild and modest Sultan. Whatever he was, it can be safely said that he was inscrutable. In an account of his life the New York *Sun* says:

> Abdul Hamid was born on September 22, 1842. His father was Abdul Medjid, and he was a second son. His mother, a famous Armenian beauty, died when he was an infant. His father's second wife, who was childless, took care of him.
>
> Sultan Abdul Aziz was assassinated on June 4, 1876, and his nephew, Murad V., Abdul Hamid's elder brother, was proclaimed Sultan. It was soon discovered that he was a madman, and he was deposed at the outset of the Turco-Russian War after reigning less than three months, for on August 31, 1876, Abdul Hamid, who probably in his youth had had no dreams of ever becoming head of the Ottoman Empire, became Sultan.
>
> Before reaching the throne Abdul Hamid had traveled in Europe with his uncle, Sultan Abdul Aziz. There are various stories of his early youth. If you believe one authority, he took part in all of the gay life of Constantinople of the day, outdoing the most gay. He was described as a man of weak constitution addicted to all the vices. On the other hand, some persons who pretended to knowledge of his life testified that he was a man most regular in his habits, abstemious and industrious. Instead of being a voluptuary, he was nearer an ascetic. He never drank wine, rose early, and ate sparingly.
>
> In the early part of his reign he was popular because of his gallant fight

against Russia, and Lord Beaconsfield said of him: "He is not a tyrant, he is not dissolute, he is not a bigot or corrupt." This view was bitterly contradicted later on by Gladstone, who pictured Abdul as "The Assassin."

For years Abdul cleverly played one European nation against another, and thereby gained for himself the reputation of a diplomat. During the greater part of his reign he lived in the Yildiz Kiosk, a palace and a citadel in one. Year by year he strengthened its defenses until it is known as the most impregnable fortress in Europe, for Abdul has been described as "mad with fear." *The Sun* says:

> It was a medley of fortifications and factories, kiosks, pavilions, cottages, and other structures, which Abdul Hamid would tear down and reconstruct at his whim.
>
> Yildiz is surrounded by an immense wall of formidable height which it would take an army with cannon to overcome. It commands a magnificent view of the Bosporus, the royal residence rising at the northern end of the estate. It is more like a prison or a fortress, surrounded as it is by walls a dozen feet thick, sentry-boxes, and barracks, in which were quartered several companies of the Imperial Guard, numbering 7,000.
>
> In the private palace the Sultan had for his exclusive use two dozen rooms furnished in barbaric splendor and often in execrable taste. The doors, inlaid with mother-of-pearl and ivory, had secret fastenings and many of the apartments were so mysteriously constructed that only those close to the Sultan knew anything about them.
>
> At the west end was the seraglio, connected with the Sultan's palace by a sequestered gallery. There were electric lights and telephones in the palace, but Abdul Hamid would not allow them in Constantinople, his notion being that they would be a great aid in hatching conspiracies, especially the telephone.
>
> The imperial seraglio usually contained about 350 women, recruited mainly from the Circassian race, with a leavening of Syrians and Roumelians. When he was driven out of the palace it was said that he had not seen many of his women prisoners. On rare occasions he condescended to talk to them, and of course they could not take the initiative. His meetings with them were governed by chance more than anything else. Once at a ballet given at the harem in Yildiz he noticed a young slave. She was in the service of one of his daughters. He sent for her, and according to custom his daughter drest her. Whatever may have been the reason, he dismissed her when she was brought to him, and the slave, sorely hurt in pride, soon died.
>
> Innumerable stories were told of his cold-blooded cruelty. Once a girl, at the moment his favorite, was in his sleeping apartment. He awoke and found her looking at a pistol. He had another pistol at his side. He asked her if she knew what could be done with the pistol. She told him it could kill. He took his pistol and killed her.

Abdul was an expensive luxury for Turkey. His income was estimated at $6,000,000 a year, while the salary list of his establishment at Yildiz is said to have reached $175,000 a month, aside from the

The Men Who Serve You

THE Pullman car employees are in a distinctive sense the representatives of the Company. They are continually on dress parade; their conduct is a matter of supreme importance.

Each Pullman car has its porter, and on every train is a Pullman conductor, in charge of all porters on the train. Either is at your service throughout the journey for information or to supply any special wants within his power.

Courtesy and thoughtful attention are among the most important things that the Pullman Company has to sell; and they must be of high quality. A careful record is kept of the manner in which each employee does his work; and rewards of extra pay are given for perfect records.

It is noteworthy that twenty-five per cent of the eight thousand porters in the Pullman employ have been for over ten years in the service of the Company; and some have been in its employ for forty years. Pensions are provided for men retired from active service and provision is also made for sick relief for all car employees.

There are no rules for passengers save those which conduce to the comfort of all travelers; but the rules for employees, made in the interest of the passengers, are many and minute.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY
Chicago

cost of maintenance and the commissary department. Notwithstanding his enormous income, the Sultan was said to be very slow in settling his bills, tho this may have been accounted for by the fact that all such matters were in the hands of his household officials—and Turkish officials have the reputation of being past masters in the science of graft.

Abdul had good and sufficient reasons for being "mad with fear," for,

> In 1905 an attempt was made to kill him with a bomb as he left the mosque. Before that a favorite tailor had tried to kill him, but the story was never mentioned publicly in Constantinople. The tailor, attempted to stab the Sultan while fitting a garment. After that the Sultan had no particular desire to have tailors near him.
>
> Following the example of his predecessors, the Sultan never married after ascending the throne. The four mothers of his fourteen children never reached the dignity of wifehood. It was not noticeable that Abdul Hamid had any particular fondness for his children. His brother, Mohammed Rechad, who succeeded him as Mohammed V., to reign but not to rule, was not in his good graces, and for years he was practically kept a prisoner because Abdul Hamid suspected that he was plotting against him.
>
> When the Young Turks proclaimed their constitution in 1908 Abdul hastened to confirm it. For the first time he rode through the streets in an open carriage. When the elections were over he opened Parliament with a liberal speech. Some thought that he wanted to lay down the burden of being the head of the Ottoman Empire, but as it turned out it was only his way of trying to fool the Young Turk party.
>
> After the success of the revolution Abdul Hamid was taken from the palace to Saloniki. There were reports that he tried to escape, that he was attempting to regain the throne and that he had gone insane, all of which kept European interest in him alive. Recently his jewels were sold in Paris, and they brought $1,196,000, but it was not enough to buy a war-ship, which it was said the Turkish Government wanted to do.
>
> The last nine years of his life the ex-Sultan was a prisoner, at first in the Villa Latini at Saloniki, where the Young Turk movement had its birth. From a window of his living apartments on the second floor he had a beautiful view southwest across the bay. He was cut off from the outside world by a double row of sentries hidden in conical-topped, white-painted boxes. The guard was picked from loyal and enthusiastic Young Turks.
>
> Eventually he was moved from Saloniki to the palace at Broussa, across the Bosporus from Constantinople, but was constantly guarded. In 1915 he was taken to Smyrna, and then to an inland retreat.

In the zenith of his career, with all his power and his wealth, Sultan Abdul Hamid, the ruler of millions of people, led a secluded life. Says a writer in the New York *Tribune:*

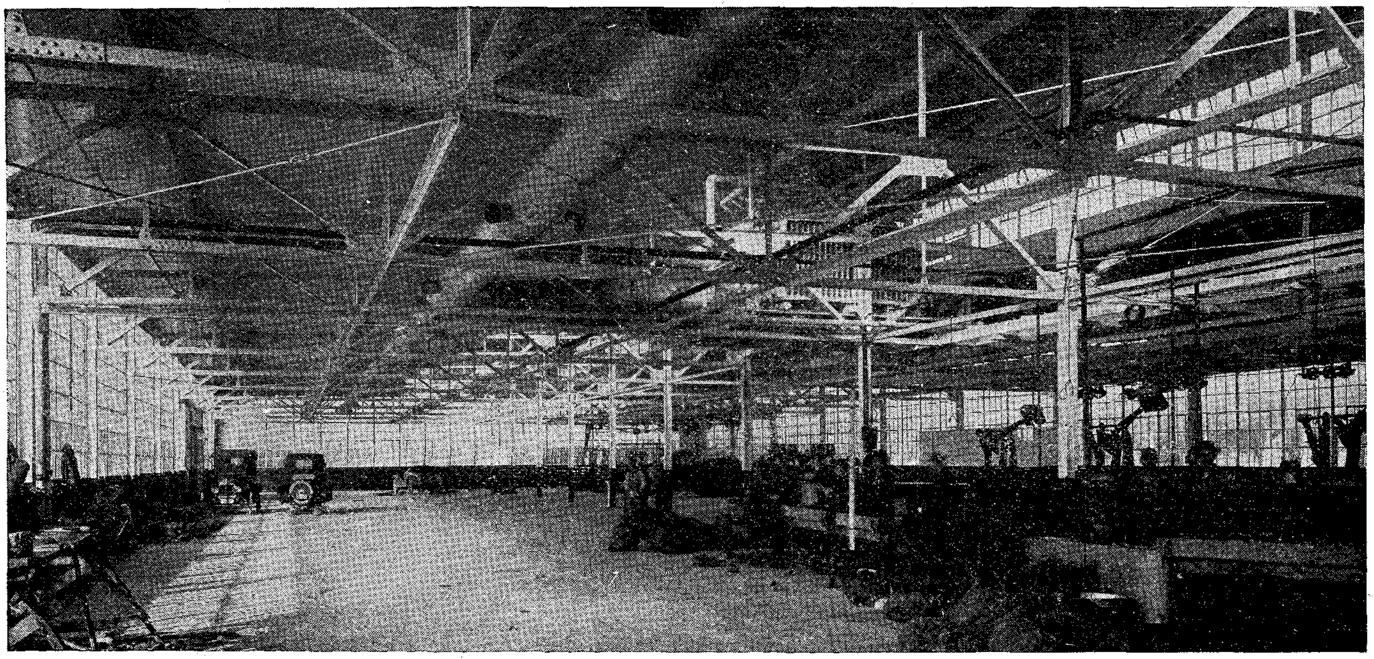
> Inside this fortress he spent his time reading, reclining on his divan smoking cigarets, or at work on some of his hobbies. These included chemistry and architecture. As Sultan, it is said, he had often presided over an analysis of poisons, of which he was in such dread. He was equipped with a set of tools and turned out numerous models of mosques and palaces.
>
> His only visitors were the military commander of the Saloniki garrison and two physicians. The latter were often required to take a preliminary dose of their medicine in the presence of the once imperial patient.
>
> Some years ago Abdul Hamid began writing what was generally supposed to be his memoirs, and part of his alleged production was published, but after a time his restlessness got the better of him and he tore up his manuscripts. In March, 1911, it was said he tried to escape from his fortress, and upon frustration of the plot he sought to kill himself. He broke a tumbler and with the jagged glass tried to open a vein. One of his attendants seized him before he had done himself injury.
>
> In the fall of 1912, at the outbreak of the Balkan War, the deposed Sultan was taken from the fortress at Saloniki and transferred in a German warship to a lonely palace on the Asiatic side of the Bosporus, not far from Constantinople. There it was, after five years of desolation, in which he attempted several times to take his life, that Abdul Hamid died.

GERMAN SUBMARINE NARROWLY ESCAPES ALLIES' "U"-BOAT TRAP

A SWISS engineer who has been employed at the electrical works at Kiel for ten months declares that in that time Germany has lost at least 30 per cent. of her submarines, and that she is making every effort to conceal the seriousness of her losses because of the difficulty of obtaining crews for her underseas boats. This statement lends interest to the following translation of the story of a German submarine that was lured into a trap and narrowly escaped destruction. It is particularly significant, too, because it is told in *Die Illustrite Zeitung*, and especially prepared from the German view-point. The very natural thought it suggests is that if this boat had such a series of hair-breadth escapes, a lot of other submarines must be less lucky. Here is the story, as we find it translated in a London paper:

> At midday the watch reported a tank-steamer sailing directly toward the submarine from an E.N.E. direction. Her masts, bridge, and funnel could be seen above the horizon. Tank-steamers are very tough, because they have strong bulk-heads to protect their precious cargo; a torpedo must hit the engines, placed at the stern, and then the vessel is done for. The submarine dare only show a small part of the periscope above the water, and then only for a very short space of time.
>
> The torpedo was fired at a distance of 700 yards, but the steamer was going at a greater pace than had been allowed for, and there was no explosion. A miss was recorded. Then she turned right round, and started setting her course in the opposite direction. When she had gone some little distance, the *U*-boat emerged and fired a shot from her quick-firing gun as a signal to halt. The steamer understood; she let down two boats, into which the crew descended. A tall white column of steam was blown off. The captain seemed to be a reasonable sort of man, and not anxious to fight desperately and hopelessly against shell-fire. The submarine came alongside, submerged, and viewed the vessel; she was a black tank-steamer with gray superstructure, unarmed, with the usual patent log trailing from her stern.
>
> Then the *U*-boat turned her attention to the small boats, who, when they saw the periscope approaching, rowed quickly away. At last the submarine was able to emerge safely in a favorable position beyond the boats, but keeping them well within range of her guns. Blowing out her midship ballast, she emerged, and the conning-tower was opened. The boats had already been rowed a little farther, when suddenly, just as they were being hailed, there was a flash from the steamer.
>
> "Submarine trap!" sounded the alarm. "Submerge quickly."
>
> The moments passed like lightning. A shell hit the after part of the conning-tower superstructure, and no sooner was the hole stopt up than there was a yellow flash, and explosive gases poisoned the air. A shell had penetrated the conning-tower and exploded inside. Splinters were flying in all directions, and instruments and panes of glass were shattered. In a moment another shell would follow, and that would be an end of war forever! Water was splashing through the shell-hole, the conning-tower was cleared, the lower hatch closed, the cocks of the speaking-tubes shut off, the submarine was conned from the lower position, and sank into the sheltering deep.
>
> "Is any one in the conning-tower wounded?"
>
> One had a scratch, but their faces were black, and the uniforms a sight to behold.
>
> At a depth of ten fathoms the boat quivered at two sharp explosions. The "poor shipwrecked crew" had thrown two water-bombs behind them. Some lamps went out. Further mischief was prevented by the rapid closing of the water-tight bulkheads.
>
> The conning-tower was full. Theoretically a submarine can still proceed in this plight, but as yet there is no man living who can confirm that theory from his own experience. Owing to the ever-increasing pressure of the water the boat sank to a depth of twenty fathoms, tho every ounce possible was got out of the engines.
>
> Water rushed through every crack that was not water-tight. One after another important parts of the machinery refused to work—the compass, main steering-gear, the forward diving rudders (which had also stuck fast down below), and the trimming-pumps. An attempt was made to get the submarine horizontal by emptying two of the diving-tanks aft in order to make her lighter. She rose a little, but the load of water in her stern grew heavier and heavier, and the stern blow-off valves went wrong. It was impossible to come right to the surface, for the enemy was waiting above to fire at her. At a depth of ten fathoms all the crew available were sent forward in order to press her bows down with their weight. The boat dipt astern and sank, and the whole maneuver had to be repeated.

In twenty minutes it was found that it was impossible to steer submerged, and



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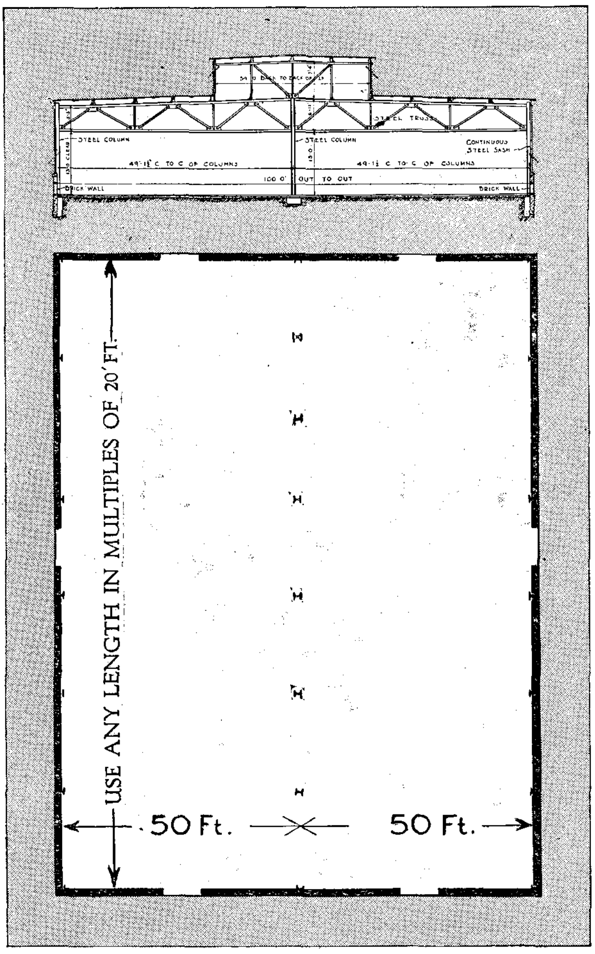
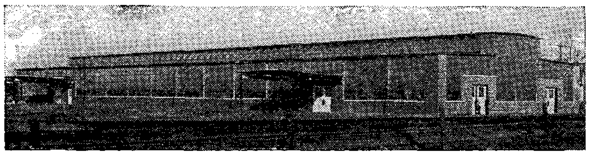

STEEL TRUSS
STEEL COLUMN
STEEL COLUMN
CONTINUOUS STEEL SASH
49'-1½" C TO C OF COLUMNS
49'-1½" C TO C OF COLUMNS
15'0" CLEAR
15'0"
100'0" OUT TO OUT
BRICK WALL
BRICK WALL
USE ANY LENGTH IN MULTIPLES OF 20 FT.
50 Ft.
50 Ft.

Plan and Cross-Section of an Austin No. 3 Standard Factory-Building



Exterior of an Austin No. 3 Standard Factory-Building as built for Robert H. Hassler, Inc., Indianapolis

Austin Standard No. 3 Factory-Building

30 working-days after order is the completion date, guaranteed under penalty, for a No. 3 Austin Standard Factory-Building.

We own outright and hold in stock today, subject to prior order, the essential materials, structural steel, steel sash, etc., for the complete erection of over 1,000,000 square feet of this "universal" type. The length is any multiple of 20 feet. The standard width is 100 feet. This type may be developed laterally in 50-foot units to practically any width.

Two other types are erected in 30 working-days after order; four types in 60 days; and two multi-story types in somewhat longer periods.

The Austin Company designs, constructs, and equips industrial structures of any size or kind, standard or special. Unit-responsibility from bare ground to point of production means a dependable assurance of quality, definite cost and completion on time.

Send for the Austin Catalogue—"Results not Excuses"

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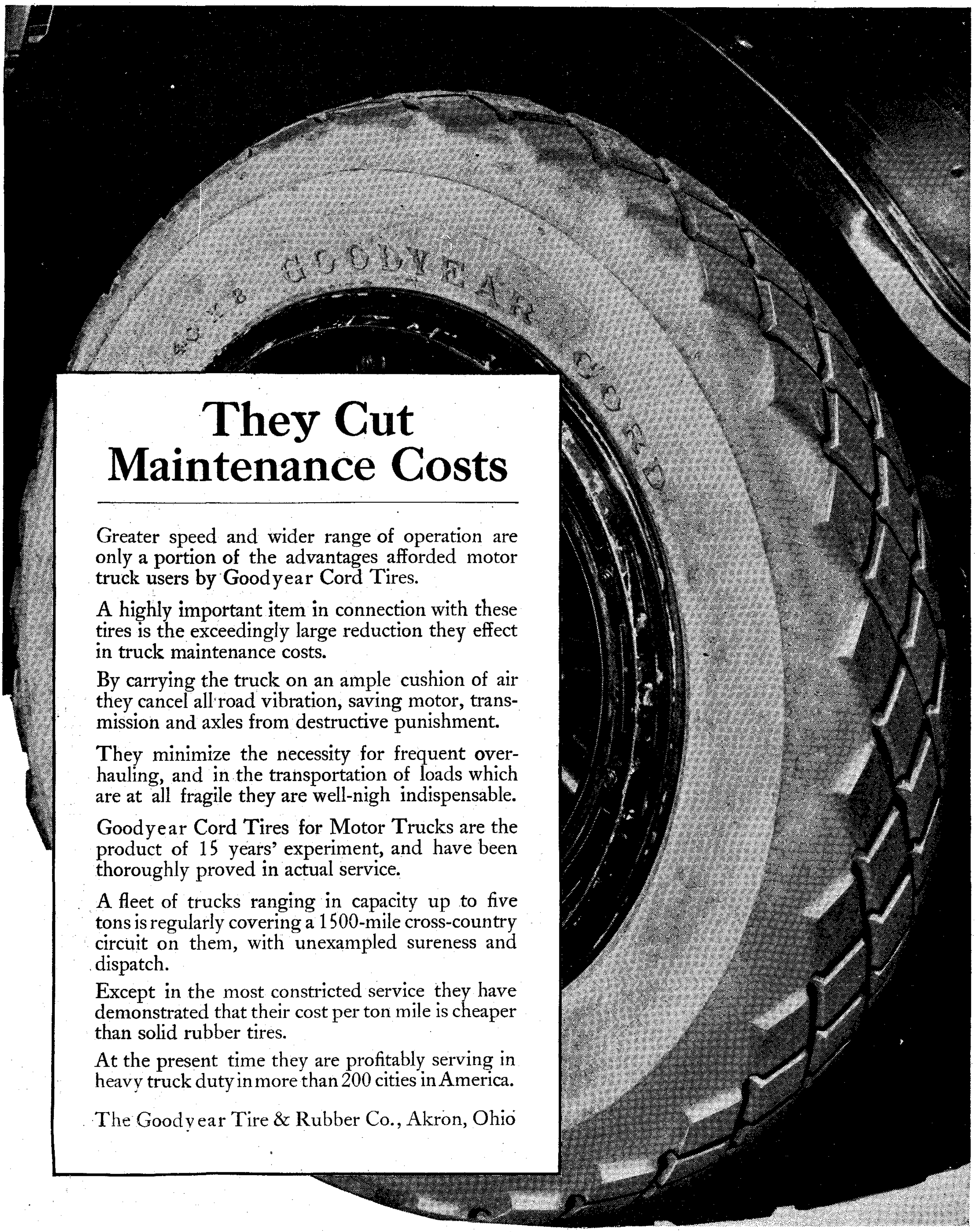

They Cut Maintenance Costs

Greater speed and wider range of operation are only a portion of the advantages afforded motor truck users by Goodyear Cord Tires.

A highly important item in connection with these tires is the exceedingly large reduction they effect in truck maintenance costs.

By carrying the truck on an ample cushion of air they cancel all road vibration, saving motor, transmission and axles from destructive punishment.

They minimize the necessity for frequent overhauling, and in the transportation of loads which are at all fragile they are well-nigh indispensable.

Goodyear Cord Tires for Motor Trucks are the product of 15 years' experiment, and have been thoroughly proved in actual service.

A fleet of trucks ranging in capacity up to five tons is regularly covering a 1500-mile cross-country circuit on them, with unexampled sureness and dispatch.

Except in the most constricted service they have demonstrated that their cost per ton mile is cheaper than solid rubber tires.

At the present time they are profitably serving in heavy truck duty in more than 200 cities in America.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio

This is an actual photograph of one of the 40 x 8 Goodyear Cord Tires now in service for the Minneapolis Fire Department.

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GOODYEAR
AKRON
CORD TIRES

the only hope appeared to be to emerge, fire, and get away. The order was given:

"Pressure on all the tanks, man the guns, let the engines run clear, and full speed ahead."

In the galley stood a bucket containing the fish that had been caught that morning. They would not be wanted now.

The submarine emerged, and the hatch under the conning-tower was opened. A perfect torrent of water poured in; but that did not matter, all were prepared to swim sooner or later. Now the way was clear. The steamer was some couple of miles away, now, firing as she went.

"You—you have not got us yet by a long way," said the *U*-boat, quickly returning fire; but whether the shots were successful it could not tell, as the glass of the periscope lay in the water-logged conning-tower. The engines were set at high speed. Far higher than they ought to have been, but when the last card is at stake. . . . . . .

Those of the crew who were not occupied below busied themselves by carrying shells to the guns. The lieutenant suddenly felt his feet blown sideways—a yard apart; in a cloud of smoke he staggered against the gun. The crew thought the poor fellow would have had both his legs blown off, but marvelously enough he was only hit by a few splinters. The shell had passed between the legs of the gunner of the forward gun, the detonation shattering his ear-drum. The reserve ammunition showed a considerable amount of damage. Shells were dashing in among the crew. A rail was blown away. A sailor from Leipzig sat in the stern calmly steering with the hand-rudder according to the verbal instructions of the helmsman, the compasses being now out of gear.

By this time it was possible to raise the periscopes out of the conning-tower. "Destroyer of St. Bride's," was announced. Right! There she was, the shells from her four guns mingling with those from the tank-steamer.

This type of destroyer could do thirty knots an hour, and carried guns of 4-inch caliber. The order came: "Change round to a westerly course."

The gunners were so deafened by the noise of their own guns that it was now only possible verbally to direct the firing of one gun. The steamer was so far gone that it was not necessary to fire at her any more, so attention was turned to the new foe. This was no ordinary destroyer, but a *U*-boat destroyer of the *Foxglove* class, about twice as big as the *U*-boat, but not quicker. At this moment the second mechanic announced that he could repair the damaged conning-tower; hopes rose beyond all expectation.

"Fire!—Range 4,000—Deflection 4 left."

Soon the towering water-columns raised by the shells were close by the target, and the enemy began to try to avoid them by taking a zigzag course; by so doing he impaired the accuracy of his own guns. Suddenly black smoke began to rise from his superstructure.

A hit! Then another! Some of the shells raised no columns of water; no doubt they were buried in the hull of the destroyer. Then the enemy craft turned round and steamed out of the fire zone, following in the wake of the submarine.

The final damage was repaired, ammunition placed in order near the guns, and the *U*-boat waited, like Wellington at Waterloo, for the night.

MRS. BELMONT TIFFANY TELLS OF WOMEN'S WORK BEHIND THE FRONT

FROM pouring tea in a superheated New York drawing-room to dressing and bandaging the frozen feet of Senegalese soldiers "Somewhere in France" is a far flight. This, however, is but an incident in the day's work of many American women of wealth and refinement who are now serving their country and humanity at the front.

"No one should come for this work who is not as strong as a horse and indifferent to cold and fatigue," says Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, a Red-Cross leader abroad, who organized a canteen at a French railway-junction. In a series of letters to friends here she tells of the activities of American women in relieving the hardships of the French soldiers.

Four railroads converge at the point where Mrs. Tiffany established her canteen, and sometimes more than 3,000 men stop over for refreshments. At first there were no other facilities for the comfort of the men, but later a rough addition was built to the station with a dormitory and recreation-room. Some of Mrs. Tiffany's letters are printed in the Jacksonville *Times-Union*. She writes:

We have red-and-white oilcloth on the tables, red glass carafes, and turkey-red window curtains, and always flowers on the counter of the recreation-room. It is the gayest, brightest room you ever saw. However, it only holds 120 men. Our big room is to have a huge kitchen and seats for over a thousand men.

The dormitories are wonderful. I never was so proud of anything before. Two hundred canvas-stretchers for beds! We have a splendid fumigating plant and an incinerator, and the place is a model of cleanliness.

All the men take off their wet and dirty boots, and we have good felt slippers for them. There are two big stoves in the room, two woolen blankets for each, an orderly who wakes the men for their trains, good shower baths, and wash-rooms. Altogether, when the big room is finished I honestly think it will be a model of what it should be.

Last year the men slept in the road!

Everything is going awfully well and the whole unit has been fine. No one should come for this work who is not as strong as a horse and indifferent to cold and fatigue. It is terribly hard. The good it does is enormous, however, and more than repays one. You never saw anything like the appreciation and gratitude for the food we give the men and the price we charge. We give them a whole meal for 15 cents, soup, meat, and vegetables, or meat and salad, bread and compote. It is really good, too. I thought I had a good many occupations, as I wrote you before, but since then I have been particularly proud of being a good cook.

The most strenuous work is done by the "night shift" at the canteen, of which Mrs. Tiffany writes:

The station is always empty when we arrive, but fifteen minutes later it fills up as if by magic.

This crowd keeps on pretty continuously. It is never an overpowering rush,

SEND TO-DAY
For Your Copy of the
WANAMAKER
WIN-THE-WAR
FASHION CATALOG

TO the women of America we give this Win-the-War Fashion Catalog. In this great war you are helping the Government constantly by avoiding waste in buying food, waste in cooking it, and waste in eating it. And now the Wanamaker Stores stand ready to show you how to help your country still more—

Avoid Waste
in Buying Fashions!

The war-time scarcity of many materials, and the rise in price of all materials, presented the problem of how to give the women of America better fashions without their costing a great deal more. And this was our Wanamaker answer:

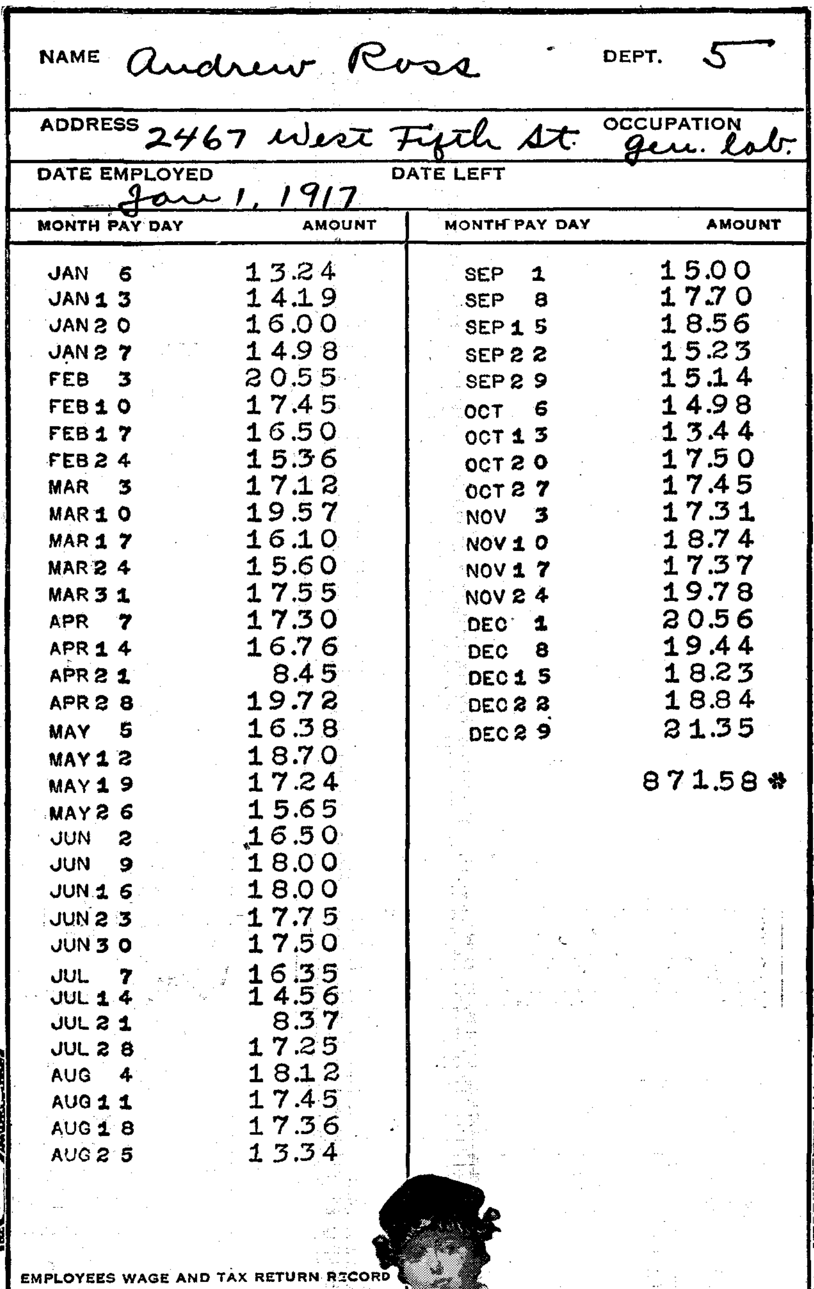
War-Time Simplicity

But the catalog must tell its own story. We will send it into any home free for the asking. It is the printed showing and description of the best New York fashions at the best values, and therefore at the best savings, that the house of John Wanamaker with the help and inspiration of its founder, can secure.

Ask for Catalog R or use coupon below.

JOHN WANAMAKER
NEW YORK
Send me your Win-the-War Catalog
NAME ____________
ADDRESS ____________
CITY ________ STATE ________

A Simple Way to Record Wages for Taxation



NAME Andrew Ross DEPT. 5

ADDRESS 2467 West Fifth St. OCCUPATION gen. lab.

DATE EMPLOYED Jan 1, 1917 DATE LEFT

MONTH PAY DAY	AMOUNT	MONTH PAY DAY	AMOUNT
JAN 6	13.24	SEP 1	15.00
JAN 13	14.19	SEP 8	17.70
JAN 20	16.00	SEP 15	18.56
JAN 27	14.98	SEP 22	15.23
FEB 3	20.55	SEP 29	15.14
FEB 10	17.45	OCT 6	14.98
FEB 17	16.50	OCT 13	13.44
FEB 24	15.36	OCT 20	17.50
MAR 3	17.12	OCT 27	17.45
MAR 10	19.57	NOV 3	17.31
MAR 17	16.10	NOV 10	18.74
MAR 24	15.60	NOV 17	17.37
MAR 31	17.55	NOV 24	19.78
APR 7	17.30	DEC 1	20.56
APR 14	16.76	DEC 8	19.44
APR 21	8.45	DEC 15	18.23
APR 28	19.72	DEC 22	18.84
MAY 5	16.38	DEC 29	21.35
MAY 12	18.70		
MAY 19	17.24		871.58 *
MAY 26	15.65		
JUN 2	16.50		
JUN 9	18.00		
JUN 16	18.00		
JUN 23	17.75		
JUN 30	17.50		
JUL 7	16.35		
JUL 14	14.56		
JUL 21	8.37		
JUL 28	17.25		
AUG 4	18.12		
AUG 11	17.45		
AUG 18	17.36		
AUG 25	13.34		

EMPLOYEES WAGE AND TAX RETURN RECORD

Concerns which use the Burroughs Employees' Wage and Tax Return Poster do not find the Government's requirements a hardship.

The form reproduced at the left shows a simple, easily-made, easily-maintained record which makes compilation of the returns speedy and trouble-proof.

Look at the Machine-Made Form

Most of the concerns which have adopted the Burroughs way of making this figure-work automatic, use a card or a ledger-leaf similar in principle to the one shown at the left. When pay-rolls are made up, entries are made on separate cards for each employee—which is a simple and rapid process on the Burroughs. The card is inserted in the machine, and as the date prints automatically it is only necessary to depress such keys as register the amount of the payment. The process takes longer to describe than to perform; almost any clerk can make entries so rapidly that the time it takes to keep the cards (or sheets) complete and correct is negligible — in comparison with the time it takes to make up reports at the end of the year by going back to complicated sources to get every employee's total.

The simplicity and flexibility of this method make it adaptable to any sort of business, and to any pay-roll system that may be in use.

Full information about what can be expected of the method and machine in your business will be gladly supplied — without obligation on your part, of course.

HINES PRICED AS
TIME LOW AS $125

A Burroughs Machine (No. 146) Makes It Easy

The Government requires from every employer an annual report of amount paid to each individual employee who earns $800 or more.

There's a Burroughs machine — the No. 146 Employees' Wage and Tax Return Poster—which furnishes the simplest, easiest, most economical way of meeting that requirement.

It eliminates all digging into complicated records for tax return data; and the collating and checking of dozens—or scores — of sheets for each total wanted.

It keeps a complete and correct record of all the facts—and all in one place. When the year-end comes, the work is ready, the figures right at hand.

Best of all, perhaps, it requires no working-out of a special system to meet the requirements of your particular business; it fits in anywhere. It uses either cards or ledger leaves, and it is so simple to operate that any of your clerks can keep the work always up to date, always right, always neat and legible and rapidly-performed.

But the usefulness of the machine to your business doesn't stop with its work as an Employees' Wage and Tax Return Poster. It does ledger posting, too, and statement-making, and other figure-work.

Next year's report to the Government will be easy (even though returns are demanded for every one of your employees) if you put a Burroughs Employees' Wage and Tax Return Poster on the work now. And you can count as an "extra" the betterment to your business which the other uses of a Burroughs machine always bring to any business, large or small.

Over 100 Burroughs Models

The wide range of Burroughs Models includes a Burroughs for any business—large or small.

Consult your banker or telephone book for the address of the nearest of the 189 Burroughs offices in the United States and Canada.

Burroughs offices are also maintained in other principal cities of the world.

FIGURING AND BOOKKEEPING MACHINES
PREVENT COSTLY ERRORS-SAVE VALUABLE TIME

CED AS
AS $125

Burroug s

> but a steady stream until about 2:30 and sometimes until 4:30. The men buy their tickets at the first window and then pass to the counter where the food is served. Of course they are always in a tearing hurry and push and shove each other as if they were going to get left if they didn't. But there is no reason for it, because they don't come in for meals unless they have at least an hour, and usually they have a wait of three hours. But that makes no difference. They act as if they had one minute in which to get and eat their food. But all are good-natured, and if the regular food gives out, they will cheerfully accept any substitute.
>
> At 11:55 comes the big platform service, which lasts about an hour. It was the one thing I dreaded before coming, but far from minding it now, I enjoy it. It certainly is amusing, and tho on a cold or windy night it is rather trying, you feel that you are so much more use, just because it is so cold and disagreeable.
>
> Well, this crowd keeps on till after two, when we have our second platform service, but if the first train in this case is late the canteen is full until 4:30, as the men won't trust themselves to sleep in the dormitory when they have only an hour or two to wait.
>
> Then we get the dishes washed, the table wiped off, and the marmits scoured, and at three or four our French volunteers leave us. The cook stays until six, when the day cook comes on duty. At that time the day scrubwoman comes on duty and also one or two French volunteers, who stay until eight and help with the breakfast rush and cleaning up. We have to have the soup and the ragout started and fresh coffee and cocoa ready to serve at 6:30 or 7, but the scrubbing of floors comes in the day shift—the one that works from 7 to 3. And for us at 7 the night is over.

Mrs. Tiffany admits that the work has been hard, but she says she and her associates are all "very fit and well," even tho fourteen- and even sixteen-hour shifts are not infrequent. But it has all been very worth while, she says.

"Can you imagine feeding an average of 3,000 men a day," she asks, "a shifting population, infantry, cavalry, artillery, marines, chasseurs Alpins, engineers, Turcos, Egyptians, Senegalese and, to-day, about 500 Anamese!"

The arrival of a train-load of wounded soldiers interrupted the writing of one letter. After concluding her duties she resumes:

> Four hours! I have just come back from the canteen. Such an afternoon! A great train of seriously wounded, which is tiring, as one has to climb in all the carriages. The men adore cocoa. We get into the sanitary trains and begin with the men who are well enough to sit up and handle tin cups, and afterward those who are too ill to lift their heads or use their hands. Those, of course, we have to lift and feed ourselves; as there are usually between two and three hundred men in a train you can see one has to work quickly to get through.
>
> This work is hard and takes a real vision and inspiration to keep on day after day.
>
> I have personally drest and bandaged the frozen feet of twenty-three Senegalese in the last ten days; great huge blacks, they were, whose feet were swollen three times the usual size. The station doctor brought us certain simple remedies for common hurts, and four of us took bandaging lessons at Neuilly. There is a lot of dressing. Sixty have been done this week. The other day we had a sanitary train with two wagons full of nothing but chest wounds—twenty-four men whose coughing disturbed others, so they were put together.
>
> The dressing I find the hardest part. I can stand the wounds and the blood, but the face wounds are much the worst for me.
>
> As long as I live I shall be grateful that I have had the chance to do this work. It is far bigger and more important than I had any idea of.

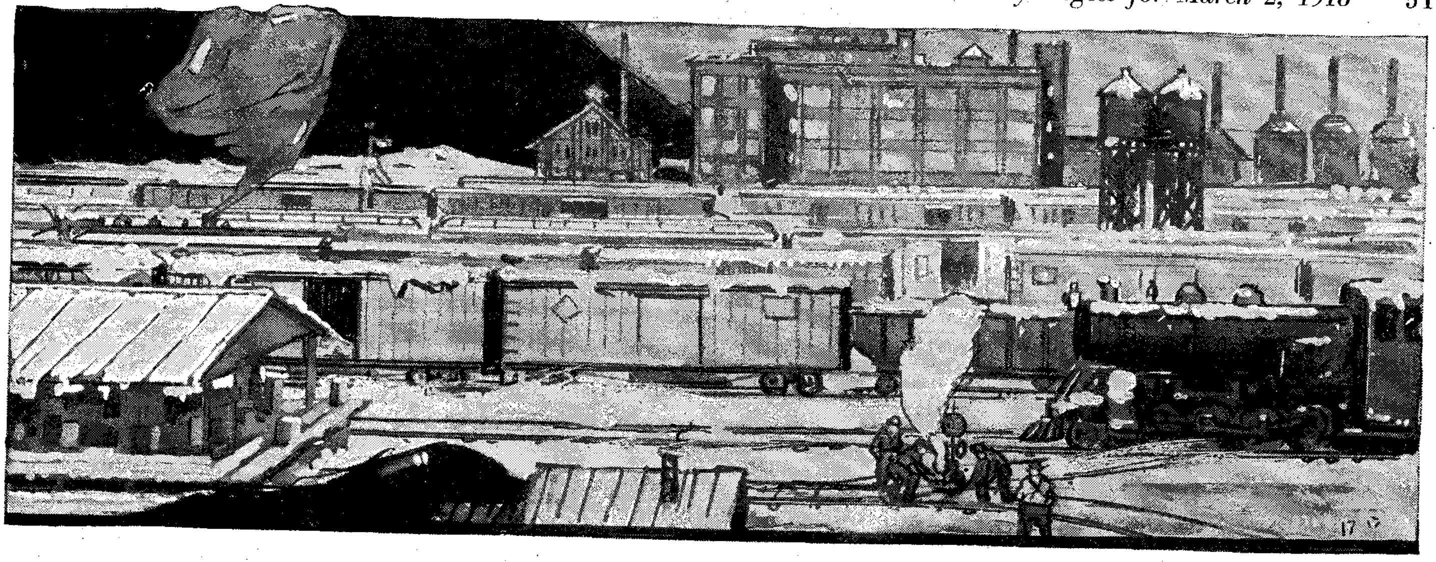
THE SOLDIERS OF THE MEDICAL CORPS

IN this war the army surgeon is no longer a ministering angel who does his work in a safe place after the fighting is over—he is a soldier, sharing the hardships and the peril of the troops whom he serves. Military honors have been bestowed upon the medical officers of France and England, in proportion to the size of the medical corps, as freely as upon line officers. During three years of war the British Medical Corps suffered 11,667 casualties with a death-roll of 1,200. The first Americans to lay down their lives as part of a United States force at the front were six medical officers and nurses who were doing their work of mercy in an Allied hospital when they were struck down by bombs from German air-raiders. It was not like this in olden wars, we are reminded by a communication from the United States Surgeon-General's office. For the casualty lists were much smaller, there was comparatively little field surgery, and it was much easier to get away from the firing-zone. In the Civil War, we are reminded by the spokesman for the Surgeon-General of our Army,

> Little was done toward speeding up the treatment of the wounded, except in a few cases that came to the attention of the army surgeon as he rode about the battle-field in company with mounted staff officers. He would select a few of the less serious cases, carry them to a favorable place, and give treatment. Only in the latter part of the war was anything like dressing-stations or field-hospitals established, and then only when buildings near by offered temporary shelter.
>
> The wounded were collected at night by both armies, instead of during the conflict, each side by mutual agreement allowing the other to carry on the work unmolested. In the present world-war, agreements of this character were attempted in its early phases, but the few truces arranged were broken by the Germans and the Turks. Many medical officers were killed by machine-gun and rifle fire, and the Red Cross—emblem of mercy—was proved to offer no protection to those who wore it.
>
> An interesting incident that illustrates the German attitude toward the Medical Corps is vouched for by an American Red-Cross worker who has just returned from the French front after several months of ambulance service near first-line trenches. After an offensive stroke, a Red-Cross ambulance was hurrying a wounded German officer to a field hospital. An army surgeon was sitting behind the wounded man. While the doctor's attention was distracted, the German drew his revolver and pointed it at the surgeon's head. Fortunately, the ambulance-driver divined his sinister purpose, knocked the weapon from the prisoner's hand, and saved the medical officer's life. This German declared that his army regarded killing a medical officer more important than to slay 500 infantrymen.

The enormous casualty lists of the present war soon convinced military authorities that the Medical Corps should attend to the wounded as soon as they could be brought from the scene of battle. It was shown that the sooner a wound can be cleaned of dirt, pieces of clothing carried by the bullet, and other foreign matter the less the danger of infection and the greater the chance for ultimate recovery. This made it necessary to send medical officers with the troops going "over the top," and to establish field dressing-stations near the front-line trenches. As the authority already quoted describes the part our newly trained army surgeons must play—

> As soon as the advancing infantry has made its way across the battle-field in the face of terrific gun-fire, the support troops are sent out of the trenches. With them go the medical officers, wearing steel helmets for protection against shrapnel. Accompanying them on their errand of mercy are the stretcher-bearers and other enlisted men of the Medical Corps.
>
> Theirs is no easy task. They must advance under the same hail of shells that greets the men of the line, traverse the same ground, often waist-deep in mud, cross deep shell-craters, and struggle through the same barriers of barbed-wire entanglements. Heedless of exploding mines and dense waves of poison-gas, they must direct first-aid treatment and the transportation of wounded men.
>
> After the battle the line troops may rest. Not so the medical officer. He must continue to work on the bleeding and broken stream of humanity which pours into the casualty clearing-station. When all have been cared for, he may seek well-earned repose.
>
> Recognizing the necessity of physical and military training for the medical officer, that he may learn to direct the transportation of wounded, and realizing the need of stamina that he may be able to stand the fatigue of long hours, three medical officers' training-camps have been established at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Fort Riley, Kansas, and Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, by direction of Surgeon-General of the Army William C. Gorgas, conqueror of disease in Cuba and Panama, and the greatest sanitarian of all time. From these camps have been graduated many thousand officers and men, all of whom have had physical and military training which will fit them to bear the same hardships as the men of the line.
>
> There is no place at the front for the medical weakling. The army surgeon has always been given the duty of relieving suffering, conserving, reclaiming, and



Investment in Motor Transport is a Patriotic Duty

Every truck that moves goods to buyer or consignee from factory, store or warehouse does a big part in relieving rail traffic and clearing terminals.

Every additional ton that is delivered direct cuts out rehandling at least twice—and frequently more often.

Every movement of product or material by highway means a faster movement of goods by rail to tide-water for shipment overseas.

Every hour of time saved in domestic business means another hour gained for defensive or offensive operation "over there."

Furthermore—The maintenance of domestic business by manufacturer, jobber and dealer means conservation of the great industrial forces on which we must depend to finance and carry to a successful conclusion the task which the world expects America to discharge in a manner worthy of her traditions.

This is a big war and the most potent factor in winning it is big volume business.

The third largest industry in the United States is engaged almost entirely in building motor trucks. But it is producing and, if each one of us does his patriotic duty, it should produce a still greater number of trucks for home use.

Put your trucks at work *full time.* If you haven't a truck, get one, for the more trucks that are put at work the faster the improvement of national highways will follow.

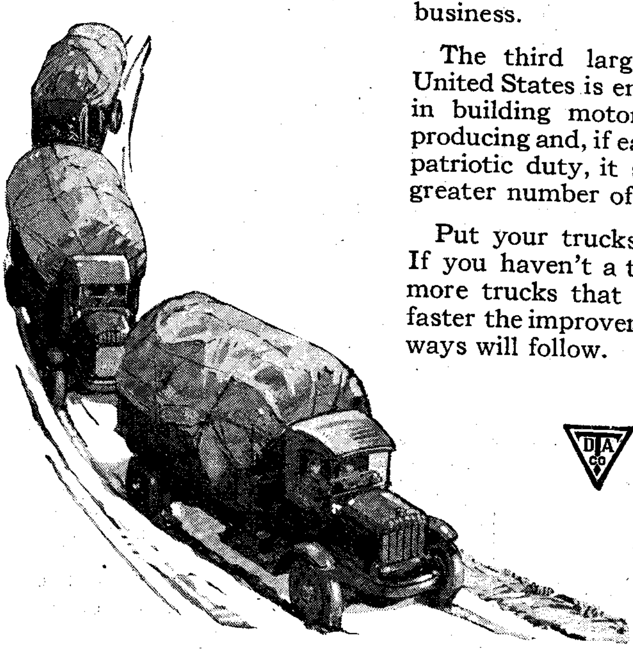
It is a good thing to encourage this movement by word—it is much better to *invest money in it.*

The man who puts his dollars into more trucks and better roads is the one whose patriotism *counts.*

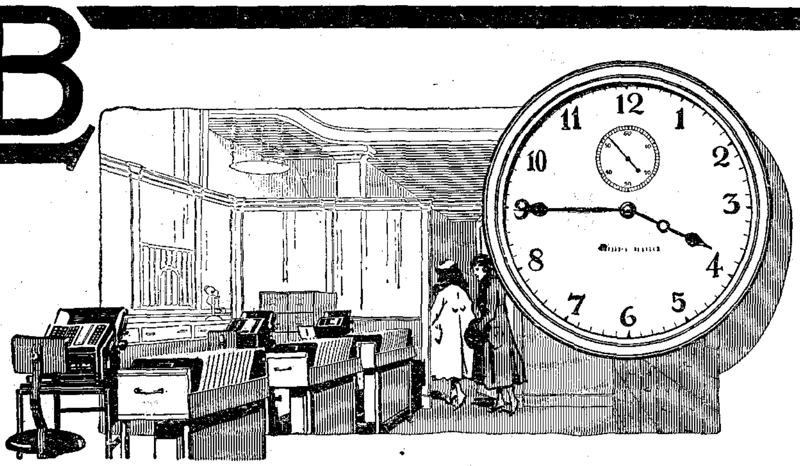
And he makes no gift, no financial sacrifice; for motor transport has demonstrated that it is profitable over the long haul as well the short one.

The facts have been given publicity in many newspapers, popular magazines and trade publications. No business man need hesitate to accept motor transport as practical. It has been in actual operation in scores of cases in spite of the road conditions of the worst winter in many years.

Look into the possibilities of motor transport in your own business—*now*—and join the nation-wide movement for more trucks and better roads.



THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan



LB

3.45 in a well-ordered bank; bookkeepers all through posting

In this bank, the items average 1500 to 2000 a day. Clearing house items represent the bulk of the postings. They reach the bank about 11 o'clock, and the bookkeeping department an hour or two later.

Five operators post these items to the Library Bureau card ledger, offsetting the cards posted. At 3 o'clock all the counter items are sent to the bookkeeping department.

As a rule, the bookkeepers have made the final postings of these counter items *and are through for the day by 3.45.*

Besides posting, the operators calculate interest each month, file the checks and coupons, head the 5200 statements and attend to mailing.

"Theory," you say, "and cannot be duplicated in practice." *Not so!* It is a true story.

Conditions in your bank may or may not be similar. That makes no difference. L. B. bank equipment is elastic enough—modern enough—versatile enough to meet all conditions.

Write for literature.

Library Bureau

Card and filing systems

Filing cabinets wood and steel

Founded 1876

Boston 43 Federal st.
New York 316 Broadway
Philadelphia 910 Chestnut st.
Chicago 6 N. Michigan ave.

Albany, 51 State street
Atlanta, 124-126 Hurt bldg.
Baltimore, 22 S. Charles street
Bridgeport, 311 City Savings Bank bldg.
Buffalo, 508 Marine Nat. Bank bldg.
Cleveland, 243 Superior arcade
Columbus, 517 Columbus Savings and Trust bldg.
Denver, 450-456 Gas and Electric bldg.
Detroit, 400 Majestic bldg.
Fall River, 29 Bedford street
Hartford, 64 Pearl street
Houston, 708 Main street
Indianapolis, Merchants Bank bldg.
Kansas City, 215 Ozark bldg.
Milwaukee, 620 Caswell block
Minneapolis, 428 Second avenue, South
New Orleans, 512 Camp street
Pittsburgh, 637-639 Oliver bldg.
Providence, 79 Westminster street
Richmond, 1219 Mutual bldg.
St. Louis, 618-621 Boatmen's Bank bldg.
St. Paul, 116 Endicott arcade
Scranton, 408 Connell bldg.
Springfield, Whitney bldg.
Syracuse, 405 Dillaye bldg.
Toledo, 551 Spitzer bldg.
Washington, 743 15th street, N.W.
Worcester, 716 State Mutual bldg.

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San Francisco, F. W. Wentworth & Co., 539 Market street
Los Angeles, McKee & Hughes, 440 Pacific Electric bldg.
Dallas, Parker Bros., 503-504 Insurance bldg.

rebuilding human life wrecked by the ravages of warfare, and has always been considered as a ministering agency who worked in safe places behind the lines after the fighting had ceased.

The European War changed this. He must do all the infantryman does, and perform his professional duties in addition. He must share the dangers and hardships, march as far and live under the same conditions as the line troops with whom he serves. He is a soldier.

BALLYSHANNON, WAR-DOG, A HERO OF THE TRENCHES

BALLYSHANNON is convalescing in the United States after having passed through a thrilling series of adventures in war-racked Europe. Bally is Irish through and through, and, notwithstanding the fact that it would probably break the heart of Lady Dale, he is eager to return to the battle-front. For Bally is a war-dog in the true sense of the word, a wolf-hound of famous but uncommon breed. He was in training for the police force in Dublin when his master took him to France, and, says the New York *Sun:*

Bally took to the life like a true Irishman—the harder the knocks, the more desperate the fighting, the better he liked it. What he didn't care for was the enforced marches in retreat.

For six months or so Bally served his master and the French troops, a faithful messenger. He weighs about 170 pounds, but for a big fellow he is splendidly lithe and sinuous and able to get very easily where a man dare not follow.

They say that when the regiment to which he justifiably belonged was ordered to Ypres, Bally was the happiest and lightest-hearted member of it. This proves that even a dog does not always know what is coming to him. For Ypres was destined to be a dangerous if not fatal field to Bally. In the first action in which he was employed a heavy cannon thrown off its carriage rolled over on Bally and crusht him to the earth. There the Huns found the dog, and seeing that it was still alive they carried him into their lines.

For the first time in his military career Bally was a prisoner, helpless and apparently near death. At least the Germans so considered him, and the next day they thrust the crippled animal back into the French lines. There at least he might die among friendly faces.

But Bally wasn't to be so quickly killed. A surgeon examined him and a nun took an x-ray of his bent and contused ribs. They were not broken, and as his master was returning to Ireland to nurse a shattered arm he took the dog along to get well in his native air.

Bally's worst adventure was to come, and shortly. Off the coast of Ireland the ship was torpedoed by a submarine, and but three of those on board escaped with their lives, a sailor, a New York man named Maloney, and Bally. The three supported themselves in the water by clinging to a plank, and when they were finally picked up and put ashore in Ireland, Mr. Maloney was so penetrated with admiration of the superb courage displayed by the dog that, there being nobody else to claim him, he adopted the animal as his own and brought him to New York.

That was last May. Bally, still almost unable to walk, was taken by his new master up to Central Park, and put in charge of Tom Hoey, who has been shepherd there for a score of years. For seventeen of these Lady Dale, an Airedale, has assisted Tom. It is a question which was the more pleased by Bally's advent, Tom Hoey or Lady Dale. Both welcomed the Irish wolfhound heartily, but with Lady Dale it was a case of love at first sight.

Since then Bally has lived in what ought to seem like a canine paradise. The shepherd, acting for Mr. Maloney, doctored and fed him medicine and food most calculated to restore his strength, while Lady Dale saw to it that in his exercise he should see all her favorite haunts in the Park.

A safe and pleasant life, Bally ought to be content to lead it, but he isn't.

"The dog's that restless at times," said Tom Hoey, "that I fair believe he wants to be going back to the wars. It will be a sorry day for Lady Dale if he does, for that Airedale is in love with him if ever one dog was with another."

BRAVE AND CHEERY SPIRIT RINGS IN THESE LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

STOUT of heart and keen of purpose are those American lads who have gone to the battle-fronts of Europe to serve humanity in the ambulance corps with the armies of the Allies. A large majority of them are college boys, and in many instances they have halted at the threshold of a promising career to offer their services and their lives for the cause of the Democracy of Nations. All are fired by the flame of adventure whose spark ever smolders in the heart of youth.

Here is a letter sent to his father by a New York boy who went to the front with an American field ambulance unit. The New York *Evening Sun* prints the letter, which was written in an *abri* in the Balkan Mountains.

"I am very much alive and feel fine" is the cheery opening, and the writer continues:

> I sure do feel and am really a long way from home out here, and it seems to be very funny to be in Greece and Servia! Of course I can't say just where because of the censor, but that will give you somewhat of an idea where your wandering boy is.
>
> We took seventeen days to get here, but the reason for that was of course that we had to travel like a bunch of cattle in a troop-train. But it really wasn't half bad and we enjoyed every minute of the trip and were very much better off than the men as we were allowed to eat with the officers of a Russian detachment which made it very much better. There were about a thousand men in the detachment, and people cheered the train all the way through Italy.
>
> Then we took a boat, a war-ship, from an Italian port to a Greek port through another submarine (so called) blockade, but saw nary a sign of one, altho we were convoyed all the way by French torpedo-boats. I guess the old Allied fleets have kind of got the Germans stopt when it comes to transportation of troops. But we couldn't help but think that our necks wouldn't be worth an awful lot if it came to that gang of Frenchmen trying to get in boats and on rafts. Still it didn't seem to worry anybody much, and being on a

If your hair is beginning to thin out—What are you going to do about it?

ONE of the most beneficial aids is sometimes overlooked because it is so simple. It is this:—

Keep your scalp pliable and free from dirt and dandruff by regular and systematic shampooing with Packer's Tar Soap. Rub its rich lather in thoroughly. Get *all* the good from "Packer's."

You will find this simple method will prove of great service in restoring and maintaining the health, beauty and luster of your hair. "Packer's" is made from pure pine tar and other healing and cleansing ingredients. Try it. Sample half-cake sent on receipt of 10c.

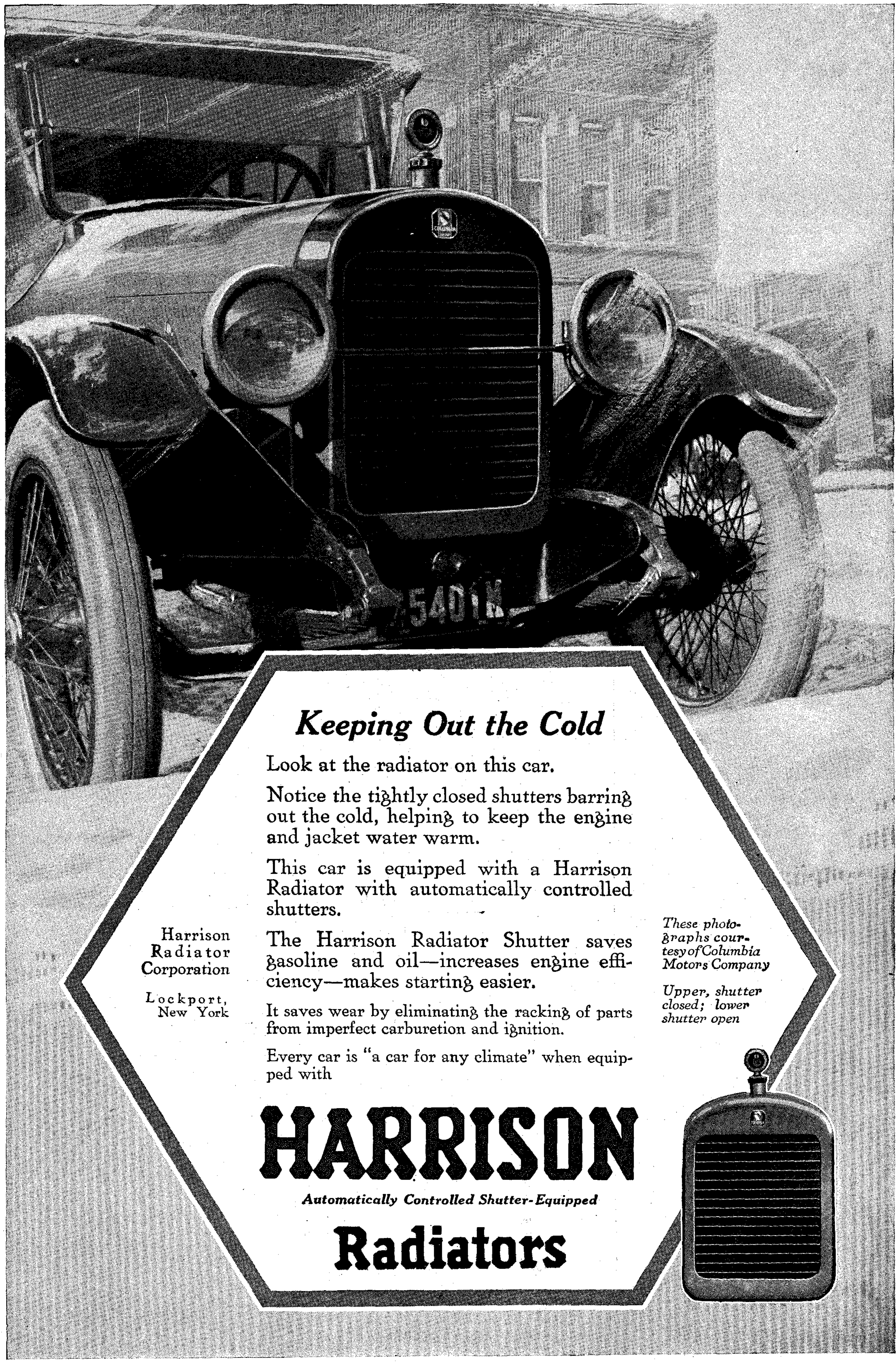
You will find it helpful, too, to read our manual "The Hair and Scalp—Modern Care and Treatment," 36 pages of practical information, which we will send free on request.

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

"Pure as the Pines"

Packer's Liquid Tar Soap, delicately perfumed, cleanses delightfully and refreshes the scalp —keeping the hair soft and attractive. Liberal sample bottle 10c.

THE PACKER MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 84 A, 81 Fulton St., New York City



Keeping Out the Cold

Look at the radiator on this car.

Notice the tightly closed shutters barring out the cold, helping to keep the engine and jacket water warm.

This car is equipped with a Harrison Radiator with automatically controlled shutters.

The Harrison Radiator Shutter saves gasoline and oil—increases engine efficiency—makes starting easier.

It saves wear by eliminating the racking of parts from imperfect carburetion and ignition.

Every car is "a car for any climate" when equipped with

HARRISON

Automatically Controlled Shutter-Equipped

Radiators

Harrison
Radiator
Corporation

Lockport,
New York

These photographs courtesy of Columbia Motors Company

Upper, shutter closed; lower shutter open big cruiser stript for action was surely pretty secure.

Saloniki is a very interesting place, with its Far-Eastern atmosphere, and especially since a great deal of it has been burned to the ground. It is said to be the most cosmopolitan city in the world, and I can well believe it. All kinds of people there you can imagine—Greeks, Italians, Servians, Chinese, English, Americans—everybody. We stayed there a day and two nights and were then sent "somewhere in Servia." Can you beat it—I out here?

He describes the section as "a peach," altho absolutely shut off from the world, as they knew nothing of the progress of the war except what they saw themselves. As an example of their isolation, the writer says: "About all I've got now is the 'shirt on me back.'" Continuing he says:

We're living here in holes dug in the side of the mountain, but it's all snug and comfortable enough for winter.

All kinds of soldiers fighting on this front—English, French, Russian, Italian, Servian, and Greek. Can you beat that for a mixture? Yet it's mighty interesting, and the Bulgarians are opposite us now. All about here in this historic old country there's loads of interest to see. I wouldn't have missed it for a mint, but I guess we've got a pretty long winter ahead of us all right and lots of work. Maybe I won't be one glad guy to sail into New York Harbor again! If I ever get back to the U. S. A., by golly, I'll never leave it again after this war for travel or anything else. These people don't know what a real country is. "See America first, last, and all the time," is my slogan from now, henceforth and forevermore. But of course we must see the war through.

Had quite a time around here yesterday when a *Boche* aviator dropt a bomb right near our place, killing one and wounding eleven. I thought we never were going to see home again, but we were in luck again, as always I hope. I certainly am having some great experiences and sure seeing some of the world.

Victor Spark, of 182 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City, is only nineteen years old. He left college and went "over" with the marines. In a letter to his mother he tells nothing of the fighting, but the manly spirit should touch the hearts of all mothers who have sons "over there." Pacifists, however, will find no comfort in it. In the letter, which is printed in *The Sun*, he writes:

I guess you have had the wrong idea of a military life, else you would not doubt me when I say I like the military service very much. The service will give one as much as one puts into it. It is the same as any other thing. If you put in your best, conscientious effort the good results will show sooner or later. Our mail isn't censored, so I can say frankly whether I like things or not. Nor is it my duty to praise the service. Work and drills are hard; the meals are not by any means wonderful; but it is up to the man to make the best of everything.

If one tries to look for the good in things instead of the bad, if one can see beauty in even petty things, then that one can be contented in the service. Of course if one is a chronic grumbler and hasn't any grit he will soon find the service a miniature hell. After all, men enlist to-day with a certain aim, to beat Germany. What if there are certain hardships to be undergone to accomplish that aim? The greater the suffering, the greater the blood-spilling, yea the more lives that are lost, the greater and holier will be the victory. And the victory will be sung down through the ages to come, and this generation and those to come will know that we didn't live and die in vain.

And so it goes, mother. I did not enlist to seek happiness, nor could I be happy at home. Men's minds must be unweighted to be happy. I feel better, but not happier. For me there are no physical hardships; there are no physical hardships for one trained in athletics. The only hardship is being away from you and dad, the loved ones at home. I miss you all beyond telling. But when one is young one can forget for the moment, but only for the moment. Whenever I am on guard duty in the dark hours of the night walking a lonely post my thoughts turn home to you. And I wonder who is the braver. I guess you are, mother, you and dad. For here one can bury home longings in the excitement of work and action, while you at home have more time to think and sorrow.

Better times will come, mother. The outlook is rosy. In a year or two Germany will be beaten. Then, if I return, we all three can look forward to a happy future. You will find me bigger and kinder, mother. Then I can be a real help to you. Anyhow it's about time I started to give and not take all the time. I started right; I gave my all where it would do the most immediate good. And if God gives me back to you, then I will be a better son than before.

But what's the use of talking thusly. No one knows the future or what it will bring, only God. Meanwhile I am happy in my new manhood and I hope you will rejoice a little too in the knowledge that I am trying to make myself a bigger and better man.

Here is a picture of a wretched French woman, left helpless and hopeless by the Huns, drawn by Joseph H. Lyons, of Staten Island, in a letter from France:

The section is quartered in a set of old farm-buildings occupied by the Germans in 1914. These buildings are situated about a mile from the village—one of the dirtiest villages I have seen anywhere.

It is interesting that these farm-buildings are the last place that the *Boches* occupied in this part of the country in their great advance and that the French troops stationed themselves in the woods, which surround the buildings on three sides, and are about 500 yards away from the buildings. (I am typewriting this letter in these very woods, for this is the place I know I will not be disturbed.)

An old woman owns the buildings and the fields about, and, as the story goes, her husband was killed by the Germans and her houses seized by them. Her condition is now most deplorable. Never in all my life have I seen a more hopeless-appearing being. She is stooped and wrinkled, her hair, which is almost white, is disheveled in the most careless manner; her clothing is of the dirtiest and coarsest stuff. She wears a pair of shoes discarded by some soldier, and she goes about muttering in French. She is by far the most unfortunate-appearing person I have ever seen, and I pity her very much. It is said here that she was just the reverse before the *Boches* came.

It will interest you to know that I am quite near to the front and that I am about seventy miles east, and somewhat south, of the place from which I last wrote home. I am now in the busiest and most important sector on the whole French front, and fighting is going on all the time.

Day and night I can hear the thunder of the guns, and now and then I can see firing on enemy planes that come over our lines. Last night the fighting was heavy and I could hear the guns very distinctly and see the star shells against the dark sky. Some of the boys are jokingly singing the Canadian trench-song—you probably know the tune:

I want to go home, I want to go home,
The bullets, they whistle,
The cannons, they roar.
I don't want to go to the front any more.
Take me over the sea,
Where the Allemand can't shoot at me,
Oh, my, "I don't want to die."
I want to go home.

The tune is a good one. "Smile, smile, smile," is also popular; so is "Over There." I believe in both the latter songs and sing and hum them; I don't agree with the spirit of the words of the first one, but as I have said the tune is a good one, and I may be heard singing it also. I am wondering what are the popular songs in New York now.

To those who are looking for an early end of the war the opinion of Lieut.-Col. Hugh L. Cooper, who is with General Pershing's forces in France, will be something of a shock. He writes to his father in Lacrosse, Wis.:

"The war, in my opinion, will go on for a long time yet, and it will be a great mistake to think otherwise, and to prepare otherwise."

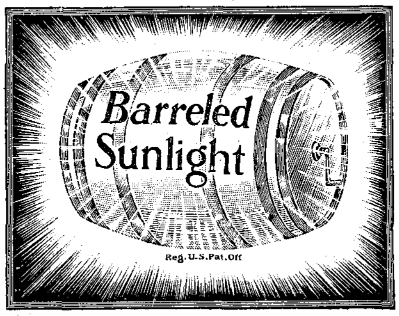
Colonel Cooper, who is an engineer, has been engaged for six months in construction work in France, and in his letter he gives an interesting account of some of his work and experiences. If a wide view of the situation adds weight to his opinion he speaks with authority, for he says in his letter, which the Milwaukee *Journal* prints:

I am located on the western coast of France on port construction, and my work has been to recommend and investigate the places where additional port facilities can be built for the American Army. Since my arrival here I have had exceptional opportunities to observe, having traveled over 13,000 miles.

The French possess qualities of endurance and originality of effort that the world has not hitherto dreamed of, and if democracy is saved (and, of course, it will be saved) France will be the greatest contributor to the result.

The war-game is a wonderful affair, however. A war is like a chain in that if any one of a great many links fail, the chain breaks. Following are a few of the important links: Food, ammunition, port facilities, ships, wood, roads, automobile-trucks, railroads, water, doctors, generals, colonels, aviation, gasoline, photography, etc.

The war, in my opinion, will go on for a long time yet, and it would be a great mistake to think otherwise, and to prepare otherwise. We as a democracy are unacquainted with the war-game and, of course, have much to learn.



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TIMES *change*—and interior finish has changed with time.

Today, the *first requirement* of a wall is that it stay in the background—it must be quiet. Quiet, in order that the beauty and proportion of a room be enhanced. Quiet, so that the furniture, hangings, rugs, pictures, all the "makeup" of the *home's personality* may be allowed expression.

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But learn it we will. To give you some idea of the fortitude of the French, let me tell you of an experience I had the other day. I talked with a French woman who speaks English and who has lost three sons and twenty-one nephews in the war. The husband and remaining son are still at the front. She said: "I want my husband and my last son to go, too, if necessary, for the destruction of Kaiserdom." She had a look on her face that even a blind man could see was sincere.

The war has cost so much in men and money and property that it will be impossible to conclude it otherwise than by one side or the other being absolutely defeated, and the defeated side being required to make full reparation.

In describing the heroic fighting qualities of the French troops he tells of three Teutons slain with a shovel by an engineer, who finally fell with his body full of bayonet wounds:

Some of our engineer companies were behind Cambrai and were caught by the Germans in a counter-attack without any guns. In one shell-hole were found three dead Germans with their skulls crusht by a long-handled shovel that was lying broken near by. The western giant who had wielded the shovel had fallen on top of their dead bodies—from bayonet wounds all over the body. These deeds of heroism will live on forever.

A RECORD SALMON PUTS UP A FOUR-AND-A-QUARTER-HOUR FIGHT

O YOU fishermen! Listen to this:

"A stream clear as crystal flowing through great intervals of clover and daisies stretching back to high, wooded hills, the banks gravel, no mud, no alders, and not a mosquito nor a black fly from its mouth for thirty miles up-stream. The pools are deep and broad with unlimited room for the back cast. And the salmon!"

Don't you feel the thrill? That's the way John C. Cooseboom describes the stream in which he fought the record salmon for four and a quarter hours. Where is it? Up on Cape Breton Island. But let him tell you all about the battle as he wrote it for the New York *Sun:*

The fly struck the water way out across the stream and had just started to go down with the current when there arose from the depths the king of all—the salmon.

He took that fly on the way up and it seemed to me that he stood there with it in his mouth for a full minute with two feet of him out of water, then he came down with a plop, and sank. My line drew taut and I struck. With a rush that brought him to the top of the water, he started down the pool for at least one hundred yards.

You would not think that anything without wings could move so fast. I yelled to Henri that I had hooked a big one, and what time was it. Henri (one of the guides) said that it was 5:15 and that the one he had just landed weighed eleven pounds. I wanted to know the time, because we tried to see how quickly we could land them.

All this time the salmon was rushing up and down that pool, while I was first reeling and then letting him run, and Mosey was praying for me to keep my tip up so that the salmon would not get a straight line without the spring of the rod. For about a half-hour I managed to keep him in the pool and expected that he would soon get tired, as he kept moving all the time.

Then he started straight down-stream, and when I could see the barrel of my reel I started after him, taking back as much line as I could get as I went. We came to a bridge and I was obliged to wade around an abutment, with that fish tugging like a horse away down the river ahead of me. I got by the bridge all right and up on to the bank beyond it and stopt the salmon just at the head of some small rifflings.

There I played him for an hour and a half, when he started down-stream again with me after him as before. He went through those rifflings like a streak and out into the pool below before I could stop him. I had to follow after as fast as I could go as he had almost all of my line. There was a four-strand plain wire fence in my way this time, and I walked right up over that fence and down on the other side without touching it with my hands.

Now I had a great big pool to play him in. I had been at it now for more than two hours and was beginning to feel a little tired in my left arm, holding the tip of the rod up. Every time I would let it down the least little bit Mosey would say, "Keep your tip up," and I would force my poor left arm to raise the rod nearly over my head. The butt of the rod was against my groin, and I kept reeling with my right hand.

At this point the salmon lifted two feet of itself out of water and hydroplaned across the river. It was then getting on toward eight o'clock, and it was dusk. The big fish seemed to be tiring of its fight, and the writer says:

I worked him over to my side of the river and up under the bank and Mosey got ready to gaff him. I backed away from the bank so as to avoid having a short line. The bank here was very high and slippery. Mosey crept down over it and disappeared from my sight.

I held everything free so that if anything went wrong the salmon would have a chance to run, and it was well that I did, for at once I heard the most ungodly splutteration, and Mosey appeared up over the bank without the gaff while the salmon shot way across the river and took out almost every yard of line I had.

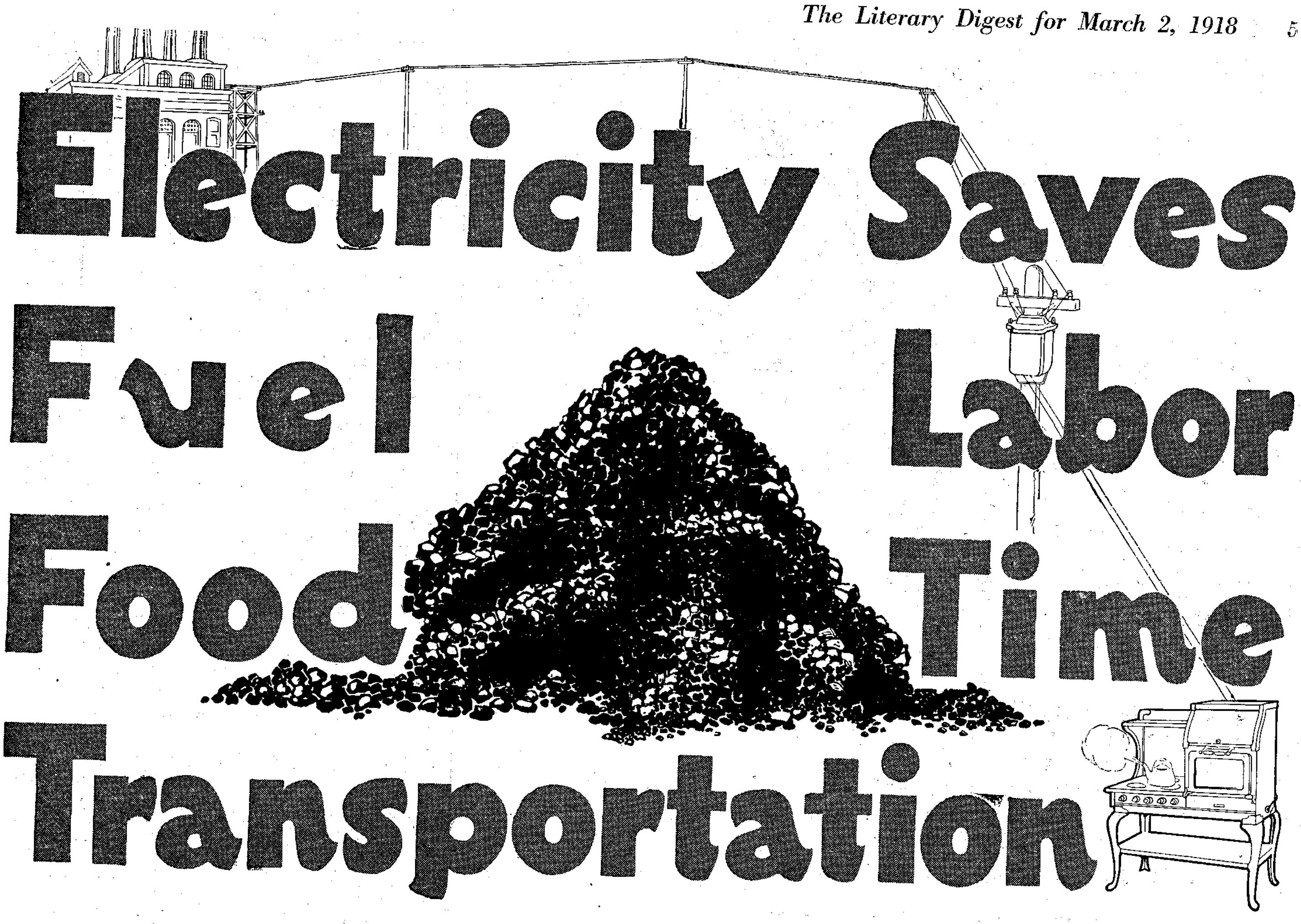
I finally stopt him and then asked Mosey what had happened. Mosey replied:

"I couldn't hold him, and he has gone off, gaff and all."

It had now grown quite dark. The gaff had come out of the salmon and stuck up in the sand. Henri waded out and got it. With the darkness the salmon seemed to get a new lease of life. He went around that pool and up and down the river as if he had just been hooked. Then he started straight down-stream again, out of the pool, down over another set of rifflings, and into another pool.

Following him up this time was the only time the rod left my hands and then only long enough for me to climb a fence, when Henri took it for maybe two seconds. I leaned against that fence and swore that I would fight it out right there if it took all night.

Some boys had come down to see what we were doing and we sent them back for a lantern which they brought after a while. A river warden saw the light and thought



Electricity Saves Fuel Labor Food Time Transportation

It is estimated that, by cooking with electricity instead of with coal, the average family of five will save to the country over three tons of coal annually.

Moreover, since the average kitchen range cannot burn every kind of coal, an undue demand is created by the coal-burning homes for certain kinds of fuel, which in many cases must be transported great distances. The central station, on the other hand, can successfully use nearly every kind of coal, and therefore is often enabled to tap great supplies of industrial fuel lying close by.

In localities where water-power furnishes electric current for cooking purposes, the family of five that changes from coal to electric cooking thereby saves to the country nearly five tons of coal annually.

Not only coal but transportation is saved by electric cooking. There are fewer coal wagons to block the streets, fewer coal cars waiting at the numerous retail coal yards. Fewer locomotives are required to handle local traffic, therefore freight yard congestion can be appreciably relieved.

Electricity saves food, as it produces less shrinkage from cooking than does any other cooking process.

The use of electric cooking ranges and of other electric household devices saves housecleaning labor and time, because it means *no ashes, no smoke, no dust.*

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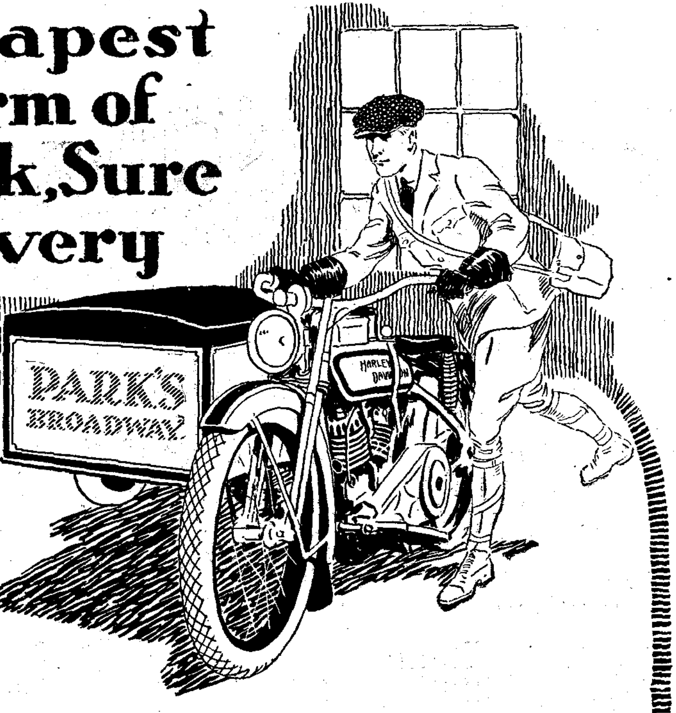

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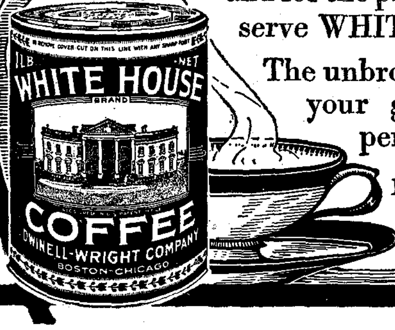

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some one was spearing salmon, and came down to see about it, but stopt to help us when he saw that we were fishing in a legitimate way. The salmon now was really getting tired.

I couldn't see him, but could feel that his rushes were shorter and that he was working over on our side of the river. At last when he was up under the bank again and staying pretty quiet, Henri tied the gaff to Mosey's right hand and took hold of his left while the river warden held him by the right shoulder and they let him down over the bank near the salmon. Mosey said:

"When I holler, you pull."

I kept everything free again as before; the boy was holding the lantern so that the light shone on the water. After a few moments of suspense, Mosey yelled, "Pull!" and Henri and the warden dragged him up over the bank with the gaff in the salmon. Mosey walked with the fish two rods from the river and deposited the king on the grass.

Then we lifted up our souls in exultation, for there lay in the lantern-light the biggest salmon ever caught with a fly south of the Gaspé Peninsula. It was just half-past nine. It had taken me four hours and one-quarter to kill that salmon, and he never sulked once.

He weighed thirty-six pounds and had fought one hour and one-half with a hole through him as big as your finger where he was gaffed the first time. He was hooked right through the middle of the snout and that little hook had held all the time.

I am going back to catch another some day when this war is over.

REGULATING DEFECTIVE SIGHT BY EDUCATING THE EYE

NO less than 12,374 of 106,392 recent applicants for enlistment in the United States Navy and Marine Corps were refused for defective eyesight. Trouble with vision, in fact, has become a world-wide plague, and until recently it has been the despair of the medical profession. Errors of refraction can be compensated and relieved, of course, by the use of glasses; but glasses do not cure them. Spectacles are poor substitutes for natural sight, and the conditions that they are designed to alleviate are ominous of evil. The near-sighted, far-sighted, or astigmatic eye is disposed to all sorts of ocular disease. So we are assured by Mary Dudderidge, who writes in *The Scientific American* on "New Light Upon Our Eyes." The "new light" is that shed by a New York oculist, who has devised methods of treatment intended to relieve errors of vision without the use of corrective lenses. It is not a little surprizing, writes Miss Dudderidge, to find an eye specialist who has been treating errors of refraction without glasses for thirty years, and whose experiments, it is claimed, invalidate most of the theories on which the present practise of ophthalmology is based. We read in substance:

Dr. William H. Bates, of New York, is already well known as the discoverer of the properties of adrenalin, an extract from the suprarenal gland of the sheep, which is now used all over the world as an astringent and hemostatic; but his remarkable experiments on the eyes of animals and the startling conclusions that he has drawn from them have, as yet, attracted comparatively little attention.

Defects of vision have been found to be associated with deviations from the normal in the shape of the eyeball, which ought to be a perfect sphere; and such deformations are always supposed to be permanent. In near-sight the sphere is elongated so that it can be focused accurately only on near objects. In far-sight the eyeball is too short, and the light rays are focused behind the retina. In astigmatism the eyeball becomes lopsided, the deviation from the normal curvature not having been uniform.

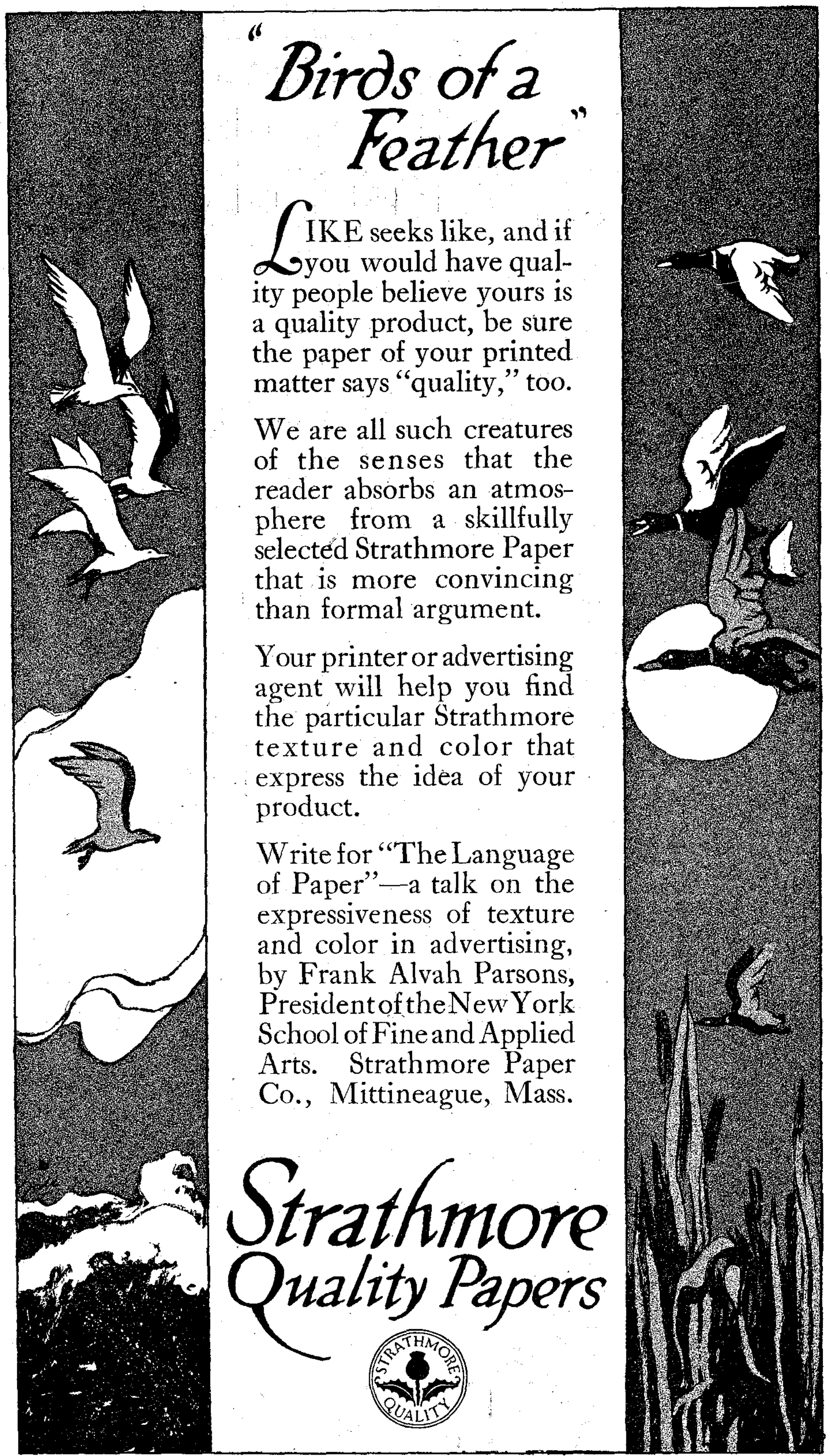
By the manipulation of the exterior muscles of the eyeball, the function of which has long been a matter of dispute, he was able to make the eyes of fishes, rabbits, and other animals near-sighted, far-sighted, or astigmatic at will. He therefore concluded that it was by the abnormal action of these muscles, rather than through the agency of the crystalline lens—as generally believed—that similar conditions were produced in the human eye, a view which was confirmed by observations on the human eye itself.

In a series of experiments not yet concluded, Dr. Bates is attacking the problem from a new angle. Since light reflected from a curved surface must change its focus if there is any change in the curvature of that surface, he is photographing the filament of an electric light reflected from various surfaces of the eyeball. As no photographer could be found to do this work, he had to learn photography himself for the purpose, and it was two years before he was able to get any satisfactory pictures. The testimony of these photographs is that the whole eyeball changes its shape during accommodation, and that the crystalline lens does not.

These accumulated observations have left no doubt in Dr. Bates's mind that the deformations of the eyeball upon which errors of refraction depend are due to an abnormal strain upon the extrinsic muscles of the orb of vision, and that, far from being permanent, they last only so long as the strain continues. The problem of curing errors of refraction, therefore, is to induce the eyes to take it easy, and look at things without effort.

This is accomplished, we are told, by a simple system of eye-education whose fundamental principle is what Dr. Bates calls central fixation. When the eye attempts to see every point in its field of vision it is subjected to a severe strain, which Dr. Bates believes to be at the bottom of most eye troubles. To quote further:

> Central fixation is attained by practise and rest, the latter coming first. To rest the eyes, the patient is told to look at something black and then cover his eyes in such a way as to exclude the light and avoid pressure on the eyeballs. If he remembers the black perfectly he will see black. Otherwise he may see all the colors of the rainbow, but usually sees gray. When one does succeed in seeing black the effect is very surprizing. The vision is noticeably improved, tho it may be only for a moment, and letters on the test-card that one was unable to see before stand out clearly. The explanation offered for this phenomenon is that the eyes and brain are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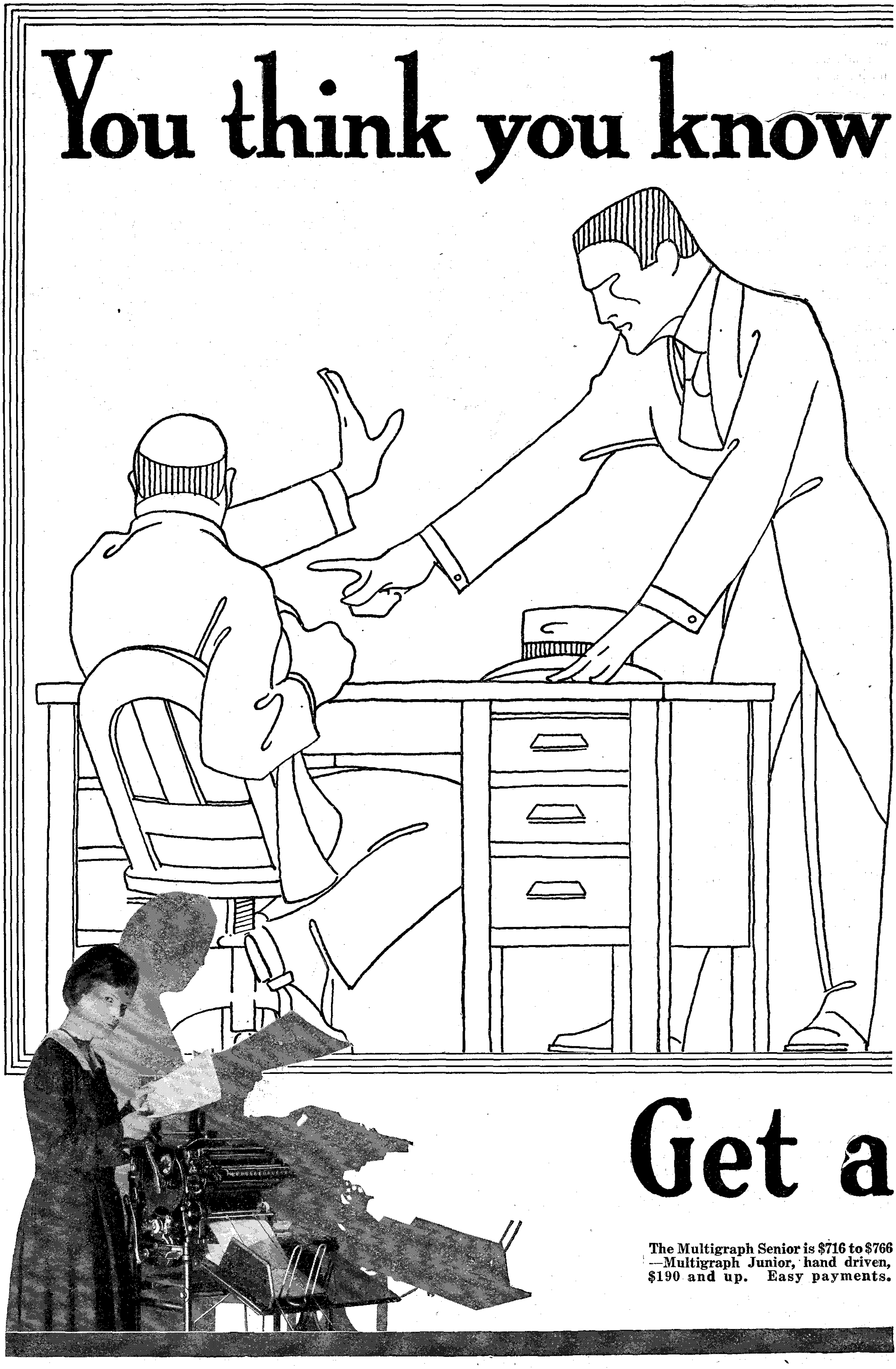

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something you don't

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But let us show you something. Pull a dollar bill out of your pocket and look at the signature. If it's a national bank note the chances are that signature was printed on the Multigraph. Pick up the catsup bottle on your table. Its label was probably printed on the Multigraph. When your wife buys a new corset the label she finds attached to it was in all likelihood printed on the Multigraph.

Liberty Bond coupons are dated on the Multigraph, pasteboard boxes are printed on the Multigraph, the paper strips on the inside of cigar boxes, and many times the wood sides of the cigar box itself, are printed on the Multigraph. The imprinting or "over-printing" on internal revenue stamps and the cancelling of internal revenue stamps are both done with the Multigraph.

One concern prints 15-inch labels on the Multigraph and prints them so fast that the machine pays for itself *every four days*. Trust companies print *bonds* on the Multigraph, in their own offices, instead of sending a guard to watch them being printed in an outside shop.

A wall paper company sends out tens of thousands of wall paper samples, all imprinted on the back by the Multigraph. Menu cards, candy bags, labels for candy bars and fruit bars, hosiery labels, thread labels, shoe boxes—everywhere you go, and on almost everything you buy, you see the work of the *rapid-fire Multigraph.*

In fact, if you see any label or tag or moderate-sized carton or wrapper or pasteboard box or paper bag that is *not* printed on the Multigraph, it's because the man who paid for the job thinks he knows when he doesn't and is therefore still groping in the dark, not realizing the speed and the savings the Multigraph accomplishes.

The Multigraph not only saves money but it saves the labor of men, prevents delays in manufacturing and delays in the shipping room, and is always on the job day and night, Sundays and holidays, to print what you want *as you want it*. *Mail the coupon* and we'll give you additional detailed facts as related to your particular business.

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relaxed by seeing black, thus enabling the former to function normally.

The familiar Snellen eye-chart, used by all oculists to test the eyes of their patients, is used as a basis for the practise of central fixation, the patient being directed to try to see one part of a letter better than another. The relief which this simple expedient gives to tired eyes is astonishing, and the smaller the letter selected for the purpose the greater it is.

By means of this simple system of eye-education Dr. Bates maintains that the organs of vision can be kept always in a normal condition. The savage presumably got this education from his daily life. He was obliged, as a condition of continued existence, to focus his eyes for accurate vision at all distances. If he didn't he was eliminated. We who are protected from all the dangers from which our savage forebears could protect themselves only by their good eyesight, and whose eyes are limited for a great part of the time to a narrow range of vision, quite naturally lose this power. Under similar conditions wild animals lose it also, becoming myopic in captivity, altho they neither read nor write nor sew nor set type. The remedy is not to close our schools and stop our printing-presses and return to a primitive condition in which there was no astigmatism or short-sight, but to practise the art of seeing perfectly for a few minutes every day.

FLORIDA DISCOVERIES REVEAL MAN'S ANTIQUITY IN AMERICA

THE question of the age of man in America has given rise to no little discussion. Altho great antiquity is recognized for the human race in the eastern hemisphere, the time of the first appearance of man in the western world has been difficult to determine or to agree upon. Numerous instances have been reported in which either the bones of man or the implements made by him have been found under conditions which led the discoverers to believe that they were of very considerable antiquity, probably belonging to the Pleistocene period of geologic time as distinguished from the recent or modern period. Others have doubted the authenticity of the evidence. The most recent find of this sort has been made in Florida, where human remains and relics have been found in association with fossil animals and plants elsewhere regarded as representing the Pleistocene period. This discovery was made in cutting a drainage-canal near Vero, in St. Lucie County, on the Atlantic coast of the State. Fossilized human bones at this place were first discovered October, 1915, and additional discoveries of human bones and artifacts were made in 1916, when public announcement was made. Since that time the locality has been visited by geologists and anthropologists, and no less than twenty technical papers have been contributed to the discussion of the case. Mr. E. H. Sellards, State Geologist of Florida, regards certain facts that stand out as definitely established. He writes to THE LITERARY DIGEST:

"On the authority of specialists in physical anthropology the skeletal characters of the human bones which have been found indicate their essential identity with the American Indians. On the authority of anthropologists, the pottery, bone, and flint implements are of the type of those which were being made by the Indians as late as modern times. It is thus shown that the human remains, whatever their antiquity, represent the Indian races of America. Because of these facts it is argued by some that the human remains at this locality can not be of any great antiquity. On the other hand, the associated fossils, both the animals and the plants, which have likewise been studied by specialists in these respective fields are said to represent very clearly the fauna and flora of the Pleistocene period."

How have apparently recent implements and geologic fossils come to be associated in the same deposits? Many geologists seem unwilling to admit that the human and animal remains really date from the same period. They consider it more reasonable to conclude that the two became mixed at some remote time, either by the burial of the human relics in old strata or by dislodgment due to stream-action. Others would conclude from the association of the relics, not that man began earlier here than elsewhere, but that the animals under discussion lived longer here than in any other part of the earth, owing to the genial Florida climate. Mr. Sellards, however, firmly upholds the theory that the human relics and the fossils date from the same geologic epoch, and that an old one. He argues in favor of this view in articles contributed to *The American Anthropologist*, and in his eighth and ninth annual reports (Tallahassee, 1916–17). In an abstract made by the author for these pages he says:

"In making reply to these hypotheses there has been offered, it would seem, very strong evidence in support of the conclusion that the human remains, the extinct animals, and the fossil plants are all contemporaneous in time and lived as early at least as the latter part of the Pleistocene period. Dr. Sellards, State Geologist of Florida, who first announced the discovery and who has studied the deposits and the collections very closely, maintains that the extinct animals are preserved in such a way as to indicate that they could not have been moved about by currents of water after being fossilized. Dr. E. W. Berry, of Johns Hopkins University, who has collected and studied the fossil plants associated with the human relics, is led to the conclusion that the plants indicate deposits of the late Pleistocene period and that the human relics are in actual association with the plants and are contemporaneous with them. Dr. O. P. Hay, of the Carnegie Institution, from a study of the fossil mammals and turtles, and Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, from an examination of the fossil birds, reach the same conclusion. The whole discussion is of interest, and the conclusions are of concern to the anthropological and geological sciences. Whatever period of geologic time is assigned to these deposits, it apparently must be recognized that man, both structurally and culturally similar to the modern Indian, dates back in America to a time, however distant in years, when both the plant life and the animal life of Florida were appreciably different from that of the present time, the fauna and flora including species now extinct and others that at the present time do not extend their range into Florida."

THERE'S MILLIONS IN THE POP OF THE POPULAR SONGS

"MY Wife's Gone to the Country, Hurray, Hurray!"

Remember it? And "All Coons Look Alike to Me," and "Schooldays," and "Way Down in My Heart I've Got a Feelin' for You," and "Just Tell Them that You Saw Me," and that graybeard of them all, "After the Ball Was Over"? They were the popular songs of their day. By the way, speaking of graybeards, it would never do to leave out "Silver Threads Among the Gold," that sentimental ballad of the seventies.

Now what puts the pop into the popular songs?

Take it from Mose Gumble, who runs the professional department of a New York publishing house, there's millions in it if you can answer that question. Says a writer in the Los Angeles *Times:*

It was vaudeville, or rather, in those days "the varieties," which started the popular song, but there is some debate as to what was really the first big hit. I am inclined to hand the palm to "Climbing Up the Golden Stairs." This broke into the limelight at B. K. Keith's first variety theater, and, coupled with the prominence given it by the minstrel shows, was universally known and sung. They tell us now that the reason it got over was that, every two or three lines or so, the refrain "Climbing Up the Golden Stairs" was repeated. In other words, it had the same psychology of construction as the gospel hymn which you can always sing whether you know anything about music or not.

Others of the old-timers declare that "Comrades" was first of the new type of song. Maybe it was. I recollect that it was one, if not the only one, that was put over on the strength of a Presidential campaign. I was too much of a kid to swear to it now, but I think it was the first election of Harrison that brought "Comrades" to the front. It had a swing and was good for parodies. That's what made it go.

The first tremendously successful popular song, tho, was "After the Ball." All records date from this event. But like many another thing, this great waltz-song was able to profit by an equipment that the other songs I've mentioned didn't possess.

By this time, the publishers had begun to realize that when a song got over, it went as big in San Francisco as in New York, and got 'em on the farm just as surely as it did in the city. Distribution then was the thing, and when "After the Ball" was placed on the market, it was probably the first song that one could buy everywhere in the country. Even then distribution was crude to what it is now, and advertising was unknown, which makes the triumph even the more great and memorable.

"Sweet Rosie O'Grady" and "Annie Rooney" were strong favorites with the public for some time, and then came the

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coon song which held the popular fancy longer than any other. There was "All Coons Look Alike to Me," "Hello, Ma Baby," "I'd Leave My Happy Home for You—oo—oo," "Ain't That a Shame?" and the unforgetable "Bill Bailey." They were danced and sung and hand-organed until musical comedy began to provide the popular songs. "Good Old Summertime," which was interpolated in "The Defender," for Blanche Ring, made a big hit, and then

"The Runaway Girl" contributed "And the Boy Guessed Right, the Very First Time." Edna May in "The Belle of New York" put over the Salvation song, and from the same play "When We Are Married" nearly caught on, but was a little too hard to remember.

Richard Carle and George Ade both wrote clever lyrics, but few popular songs can be credited to either. One of Carle's best was "A Lemon in the Garden of Love."

Then came ragtime, which in one form or another remains with us, for, says the writer in *The Times:*

> As a matter of fact, you can rag anything. It would be impossible to chronicle the popular rag hits, because they are so many and they still come, so I pass along to the next craze, which was for Indian melodies.
>
> "Hiawatha" it was which turned the trick. It came out of a clear sky. It ranks with "After the Ball," as one of the most successful songs ever written, and yet I am told—I think it was Mr. Daniels, of Detroit—that "Hiawatha" lay in a publisher's pigeonhole for several years, and was only published after a battle royal.

Two unexpected successes developed in the famous "Floradora" sextet, "Tell Me, Pretty Maiden," and "The Merry Widow" waltz, and they are striking illustrations of how difficult it is to gage the public taste, for—

> In "Floradora" "The Shade of the Sheltering Palms" and "Only Love" had been picked and given to the stars and the real original "Floradora" sextet wasn't a selected bunch of girls excepting as they were picked for uniform size.
>
> When, on opening night, the sextet walked away with the show, and the line, "Are there any more at home like you," had caught the town, this original sextet was promptly changed and prettier, better-known girls given the honor positions.
>
> The really pretty songs in "The Merry Widow" were "I'll Go Back to Maxim's" and "Sonia," but it was the waltz which made the hit, and right at a time when everybody was cake-walking.

And of course "Bedelia" and "Dearie" must not be forgotten before the popular taste again swung to the sentimental with "That's What the Rose Said to Me," "Roses," "My Georgia Rose," and a long list of others of the same sort. The rube song at this time acted as a foil and had quite a run, altho no real hit developed. Says *The Times:*

> Valeska Suratt and Clark and Bergmann broke the ice for a brief spell. The former put over "Oh, You Beautiful Doll,"

and the vaudeville team introduced "You Made Me Love You, I Didn't Want to Do It."

But meanwhile Toots Paka, the Hawaiian singer and dancer, made a hit in New York. She had been over here for some time—in fact, was with "The Echo," in Chicago; and Alisky's Hawaiians had been popular for some time.

It is hard to explain just why the island melodies landed when they did, but land they did, with a vengeance. "On the Beach at Waikiki" started the ball rolling. Quickly came "Yaaka Hula Hickey Dula," "Hawaiian Dreams," "They're Wearing 'Em Higher in Hawaii," "Hello, Hawaii," etc., all of which went over big, and broke the hitless spell.

The majority of the popular songs have got over on their music, but in many cases much of their original success has been due to the singer who has introduced them, and

Certain of the best known and most popular entertainers received liberal pay for using songs. Indeed, I know several who received more from the music publishers than what they got as vaudeville salary. The two together made a nice income.

When people like Blanche Ring, Emma Carus, Nelly Hanley, Lottie Gilson, Bessie Wynn, Eva Tanguay, and a score of others could be persuaded or hired to introduce a song, its success, up to a certain mark, was certain. Of course, behind this certainty was the fact that none of the big people would take a song which didn't look to them like a comer.

Eva Tanguay could easily get from music publishers $500 a week for each song, and use six, netting her from $3,000 to $5,000 a week in addition to her salary. As a matter of fact, tho, she has frequently thrown all this opportunity aside and paid several thousand dollars for songs that suited her, because the publishers had nothing that suited her style and temperament.

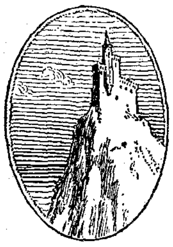
Even the lesser lights are frequently paid, and that is one reason why, if you attend a vaudeville house every week, you find so many acts using the same songs.

Not so very long ago, while running a vaudeville-house, I had three acts on one bill and all insisted that "Baby Shoes" was essential to their act. Next week two acts were using it, and for several weeks after at least one act wanted to use it. In every case investigation disclosed that these acts were getting $25 a week for using the song, in an effort to make it really popular.

"Mother" was another song that was put over in this way, coupled with a newspaper advertising campaign. It got so you simply had to forbid acts using it because the public had got sick to death of it.

On a modest shaft in a graveyard in Westerville, Ohio, there are chiseled the words: "Over the Silent Sea Passed Benjamin R. Hanby, March 16, 1867." Hanby was the author of "Darling Nellie Gray," and despite the span of half a century visitors from the North, South, East, and West almost daily visit his grave. Hanby was a college student when he wrote the song. Says the Kansas City *Star:*

Westerville was one of the underground stations in the period preceding the Civil



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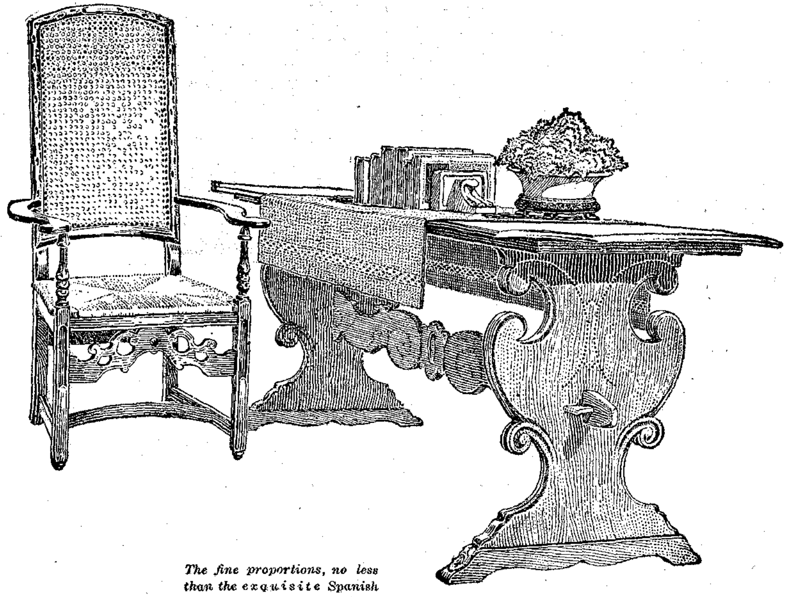

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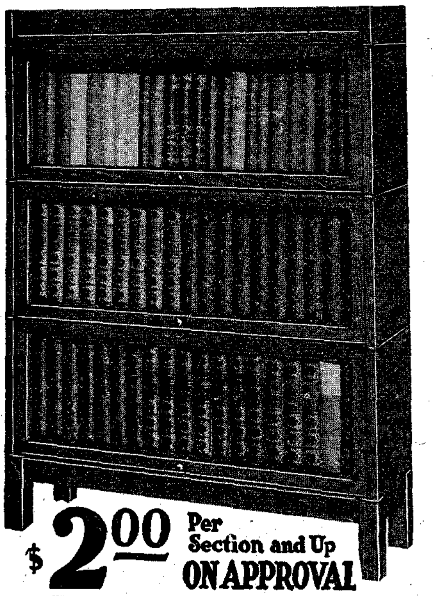

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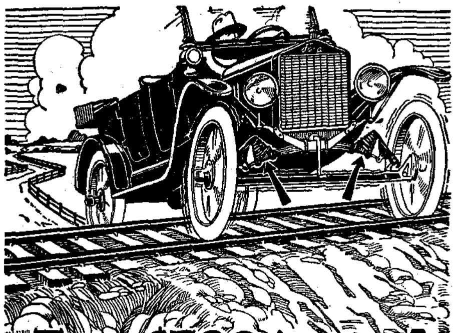

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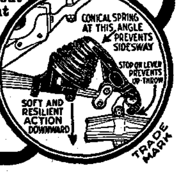
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War, and the emotional young man had ample opportunity to hear harrowing tales of slavery and the separation of slave families. It was this, according to his widow, Mrs. Kate Hanby, who now lives in Alhambra, Cal., that inspired him to write the song.

"He did not realize that the song would be so popular, and consequently did not copyright it," Mrs. Hanby writes. "It was a year before he knew that it had been published, and then he found a copy of the song in a music-store in Columbus. When he wrote the publishers they replied that, while they made the money, he had made the reputation, and that ought to balance the account."

The song netted the publishers thousands of dollars and even saved them from bankruptcy. It was never a source of any revenue for the composer. Mr. Hanby struggled along as well as he could, a man with a reputation but little money. It is interesting in this connection to know that Mrs. Hanby is Otterbein College's oldest living graduate, a member of the class of '57.

Of pathetic interest to Hanby's brief story, for he died when only thirty-three, is the effort he made to repeat his original success and the failure which attended that effort, for, tho he wrote a number of songs, no one of them ever had more than passing success.

A bronze tablet to his memory and in appreciation for the famed song is in the corridor of the Otterbein College library. Students and alumni of Otterbein, his *alma mater*, cherish his memory and his song.

VERNON CASTLE, REDEEMED FROM FRIVOLITY BY WAR

TO be killed on a peaceful flying-field after braving death over the German lines is surely the irony of Fate. But Capt. Vernon Castle, the idol of the dancing craze, had fully redeemed a short and rather frivolous career by two years of daring work in the air over the battle-fronts of Europe before his end came in Texas, where he was acting as an instructor.

Vernon Castle and his wife, who is the daughter of a New Rochelle doctor, danced their way into world-wide fame and considerable fortune. They were the originators of the one-step, the turkey-trot, and other terpsichorean freaks that at one time turned New York into a dance-mad town. When Vernon Castle heard the call of the colors his income was from $3,000 to $3,500 a week, which he gave up to serve his country at the front. Captain Castle, whose real name was Blythe, was born in Norwich, England, in 1887. The New York *Herald* says of his career:

He was educated as a civil engineer, but when still a young man was so attracted by the stage that he gave up his profession and became a dancer. He made his first appearance in America in Lew Fields's production of "The Girl Behind the Counter." Altho he had but a small part, his eccentric dancing immediately attracted attention.

It was four years later that Mr. Castle, then appearing in another Lew Fields production, met Irene Foote, daughter of a well-known physician of New Rochelle. The two appeared as dancing partners and scored a big success. It was not, however, until they had been to France together that they came into their real fame. They went abroad immediately after their marriage, which took place May 28, 1911, and their dancing was a sensation to the Parisians. Word of their success reaching New York, they were besieged with offers from restaurant proprietors and theatrical producers, and finally Mr. Castle made a reappearance in this country in Charles B. Dillingham's production of "The Lady of the Slipper." Mrs. Castle did not appear in this, but later danced with her husband at Louis Martin's restaurant and appeared with him in "The Sunshine Girl."

So great was the success of the young couple that society took them up. Private classes were formed, numbering among their members some of the best-known society men and women in New York. Castle House was opened, and it was a success from the start. The public took to the new dances, and the Castles were the most talked of people in the world of amusement.

With the outbreak of the war Mr. Castle became greatly interested in aviation. When it first was reported that he might go into the British service, Broadway smiled, for it knew Vernon Castle only as a rather light-minded young man, who never had taken things seriously. However, Mr. Castle suddenly stopt his dancing, studied aviation under the best masters he could find, and on February 9, 1916, a pilot's license was granted to him by the Aero Club of America, following several successful flights he made at Newport News.

Mr. Castle went to England, where he enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps. In March, 1916, he was appointed a temporary lieutenant and a few weeks later a report reached New York that he had been killed in action in France. Mrs. Castle went to Europe to be with her husband at this time, and when she returned announced that Mr. Castle was alive and well and that he had received the Cross of War for valorous work on the Western front.

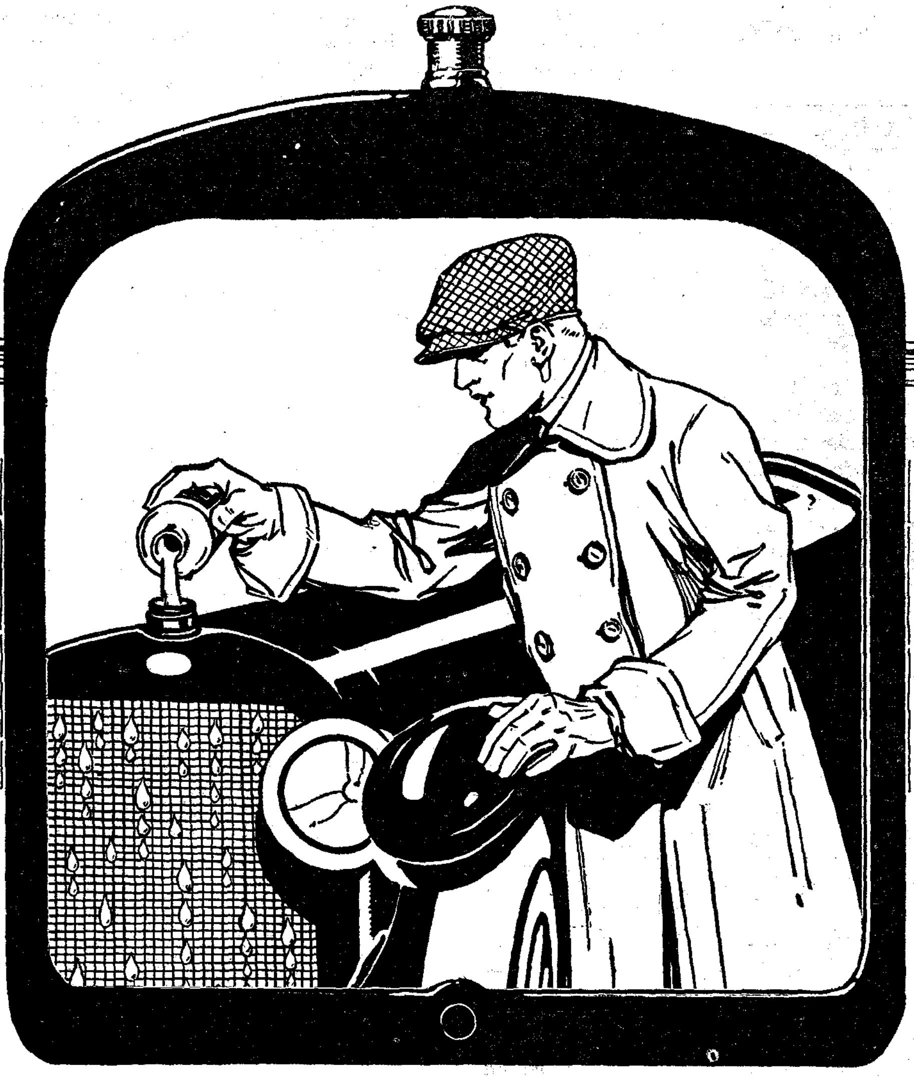
Mr. Castle next was heard of in the Somme sector attached to the French Army under General Foch. He was mentioned in dispatches for his work in leading seven airplanes over the German lines and bringing them all back safely. This exploit, it was said, resulted in the capture of seven positions by the French.

In April, 1917, Captain Castle came to this country on leave. His instructions were to join the Royal Flying Corps in France. During the five days he was in the city he appeared once at a theater with Mrs. Castle, and a small-sized ovation was accorded to him. That was the last time he was in New York. In Canada he acted as an instructor to student aviators at Camp Mohawk, near Toronto. Once during this period he had a narrow escape from death. The gasoline-tank of an airplane piloted by a student he was instructing collapsed, and the machine fell to the ground in flames. The student was burned to death, but Captain Castle escaped with slight injuries.

Early in the present winter the Canadian contingent of the Royal Flying Corps was transferred to Texas, and Captain Castle was sent along as an instructor.

In going to the front Vernon Castle made great financial sacrifices, but his conscience would not be denied. In discussing this, he said to a friend:

"It is a year since my conscience began to trouble me. All my relatives and all



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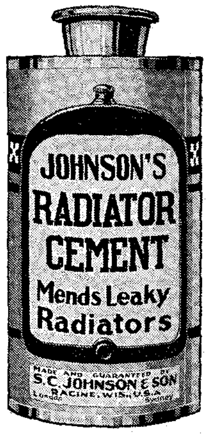

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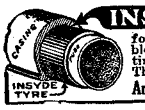

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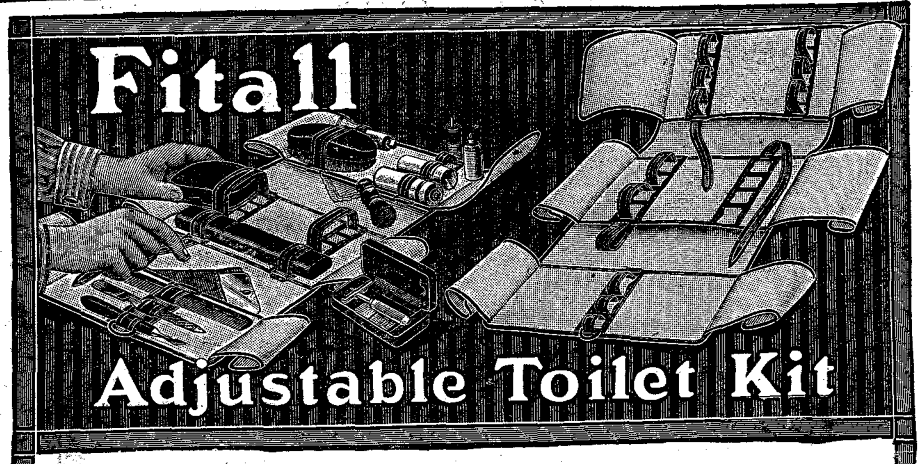

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the friends of my boyhood were fighting. Even my mother was in danger, with *Zeppelins* pelting her town with bombs. But I danced on and stuck to Broadway.

"If my conscience hadn't cut up worse as time passed I wouldn't be going now. Sometimes, in the midst of a dance with Irene, with thousands of eyes following me, thoughts of the folks at home would pop into my head. After that I'd dance like an automaton. I'd be thinking not of being graceful as I could but of the reception I'd get from the home folks if I waited until the war was over to go back.

"Even my own mother wouldn't want to have anything to do with me. And, could I blame her? I realized nature had designed me rather for dancing than for fighting. That worried me until I hit on the Aviation Corps idea.

"Of course, it looked like a press agent story. I knew that. But I wasn't footloose. There were debts to be worked off and provision to be made for my wife before I could leave America—before I could even abandon my work and go down to the aviation school.

"I don't know whether I'll ever see Broadway again or not," he finished. "I wish I knew how I was going to take it when I reach the front. Suppose I'll be frightfully afraid."

WASHINGTON IS A WHIRLPOOL OF AUTOMOBILES

THE influx of motor-cars due to war-conditions has nearly thrown Washington into a panic, says a correspondent of *Automobile Topics*. There is now in Washington a passenger automobile for every twenty-five persons. Dealers and garage men are waxing fat, and the traffic police are going crazy. The congestion is made worse, it would seem, by the fact that automobile regulation and registration at the national capital have not heretofore been rigid. It has probably been thought that the "City of Magnificent Distances," with its fine, broad streets, would never need such strict control; but the great French engineer who planned the town knew not the automobile, and even if he had known it, he could not have imagined the Great War and realized the part that Washington would have to play in it. We read:

> The city boasts of a population of not many over 400,000 persons, even with the vast army of war-workers who have been called to labor for their country. Nevertheless there are approximately 15,000 passenger automobiles in the city owned by the permanent residents. To this have been added at least 1,000 more cars by the business men who have been drafted from all sections of the country to assist Uncle Sam. In other words, there is in Washington to-day at least one automobile to every twenty-five persons, including women and children.
>
> The army of tourists can not be reduced to statistics. Even Washington police have been unable to make an estimate.
>
> The automobile conditions in the national capital are peculiar. It is doubtful whether similar conditions exist in any other city in the country. Heretofore there has been no annual registration of automobiles in the District of Columbia. That accounts for the fact that new license tags to-day mount to such large numbers

as 62660, for example. Dead numbers have not been accounted for. Beginning January 1, however, the first annual registration will take place. Heretofore an automobile license has been perpetual and has cost but $2; the operator's license costs the same amount. The owner, however, has been compelled to pay annually a personal tax upon the value of his machine.

Beginning with the new year there will be an annual registration, and licenses thereafter will cost $3 for cars of 24 horse-power and under, $5 for cars between 24 and 30 horse-power, and $10 for cars of over 30 horse-power. And still the personal tax will apply. The Automobile Association is striving to have this corrected by increasing the annual license fee on machines and eliminating the personal-tax feature.

The influx of passenger automobiles as a result of war-conditions threw the city into a near-panic. It has caused many first visitors to the city to wonder at the strange sights, and it has caused considerable worry to the police. For instance, parking cars in the streets has been a rather haphazard matter. It was only in the past year that the police began to draw white lines on the asphalt to show the manner in which cars should be parked and the spots they should be parked on. Even to-day there is no part of the city where parking is forbidden, altho there are about sixteen city blocks in all where the parking is limited to fifteen minutes, which is calculated—doubtless by an unmarried efficiency expert—to be sufficient time to allow milady to rush into a store and do her shopping.

But the influx of the 1,000 cars, or thereabouts, was the last straw that made the citizenry feel the weight of crowding. It was only in the past month that one of the daily papers of the city came out with the startling statement that Washington is now one of the most dangerous cities in the United States, as evidenced in the number of street traffic accidents, whereas only a month or two before it ranked high for safety.

THE "ROLL OF HONOR" IN SHORT STORIES

THE titles of the short stories selected by Edward J. O'Brien from the magazines of last year as having distinction in varying degrees are given below. In the "Letters and Art" department an article states the principles upon which he works. In the Boston *Transcript*, where his survey appears preliminarily to his volume on "The Best Short Stories of 1917," he writes:

> The short stories which I have examined in this study, as in previous years, have fallen naturally into four groups. The first group consists of those stories which fail, in my opinion, to survive either the test of substance or the test of form. These stories are not listed below. The second group consists of those stories which may fairly claim that they survive either the test of substance or the test of form. Each of these stories may claim to possess either distinction of technique alone, or more frequently, I am glad to say, a persuasive sense of life in them to which a reader responds with some part of his own experience. Stories included in this group are indicated by a single asterisk. The third group, which is composed of stories of still greater distinction, include such narratives as may lay convinc-

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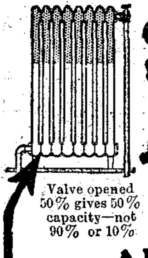

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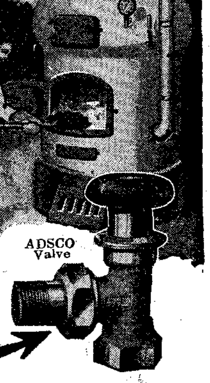

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ing claim to a second reading, because each of them has survived both tests, the test of substance and the test of form. Stories included in this group are indicated by two asterisks.

Finally, I have recorded the names of a small group of stories which possess, I believe, an even finer distinction—the distinction of uniting genuine substance and artistic form in a closely woven pattern with such sincerity that these stories may fairly claim a position in our literature. If all of these stories by American authors were republished, they would not occupy more space than six average novels. My selection of them does not imply the critical belief that they are great stories. It is simply to be taken as meaning that I have found the equivalent of six volumes worthy of republication among all the stories published during 1917. These stories, when the work of an American author, are listed in the special "Roll of Honor." In compiling this list, I have permitted no personal preference or prejudice to influence my judgment consciously for or against the story. To the titles of certain stories, however, in the "Roll of Honor," an asterisk is prefixed, and this asterisk, I must confess, reveals in some measure a personal preference. It is from this final short list that the twenty stories indicated by two asterisks have been chosen for reprinting in "The Best Short Stories of 1917."

Here is the Roll of Honor:

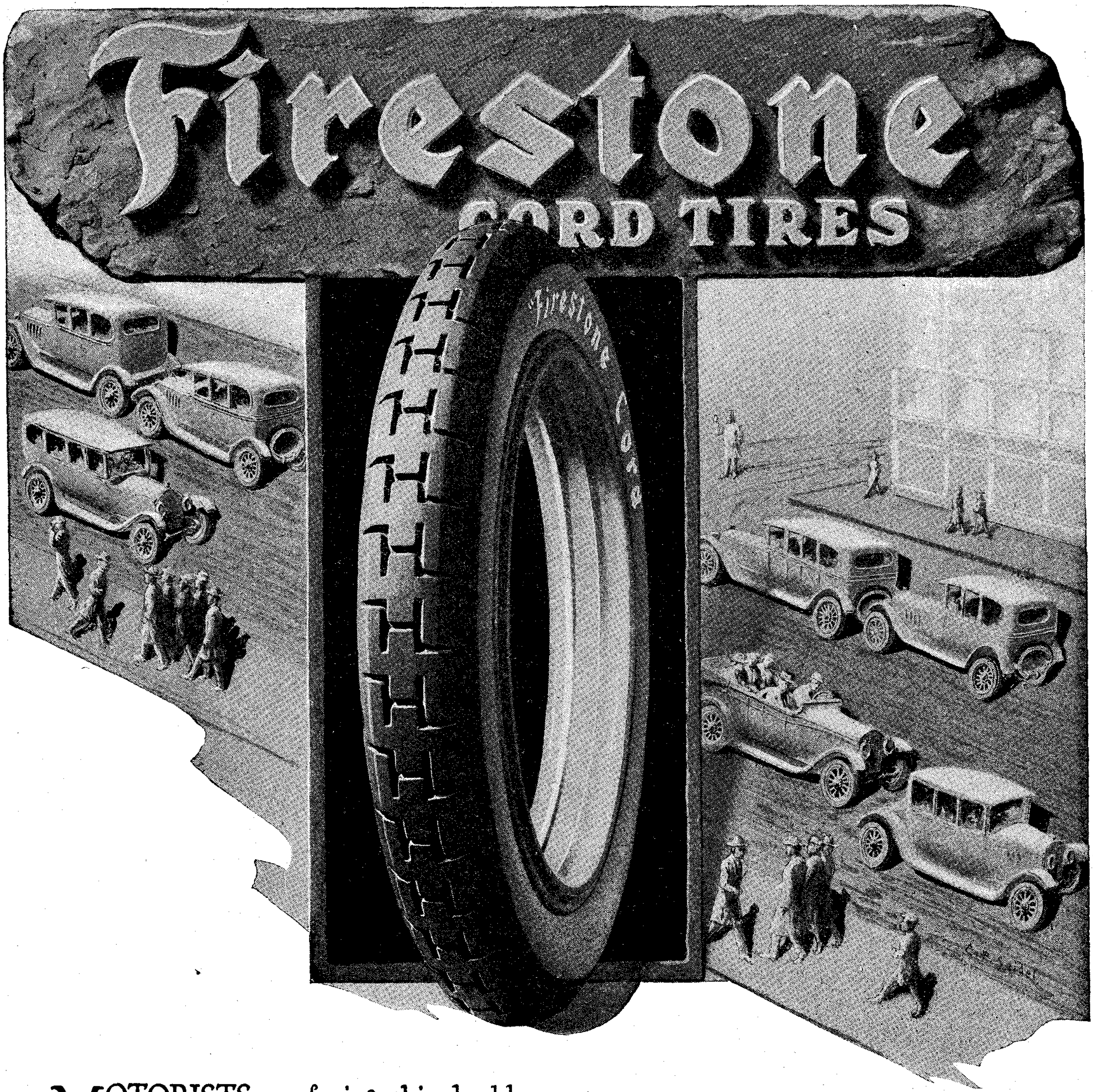
The Man That Was in Him	E. Marshall
**The Knight's Move	K. F. Gerould
Babanchik	C. Krysto
*Four Days	H. Hemenway
Saint Dympna's Miracle	E. E. Hunt
*Pearls Before Swine	C. T. Geer
"Mirror! Mirror! Tell Me True!"	R. W. Sneddon
Once in a Lifetime	B. H. Crabbe
*From Hungary	"J. Breck"
*The Flag of Eliphalet	E. Singmaster
**The Interval	V. O'Sullivan
*The Brothers	T. Beer
One Hundred Dollars	G. Nafe
"Mr. Charles Raleigh Rawdon, Ma'am"	S. N. Cleghorn
**The Bunker Mouse	F. S. Greene
**"Ironstone"	P. Bottome
From the Life: Thomas Wales Warren	H. J. O'Higgins
John Fairchild's Mirror	J. Lee
**Onnie	T. Beer
**The Emperor of Elam	H. G. Dwight
Free	W. D. Steele
*"Molly McGuire, Fourteen"	F. S. Greene
*A Country Christmas	G. Showerman
The Three Slavs	A. Brooks
*The Foundling	G. Cederschiold
Solitary Reaper	F. Hurst
**Get Ready the Wreaths	F. Hurst
The Bugler of the Immortals	R. Le Gallienne
Bunk	L. Steffens
The Great Lost Moment	L. Steffens
A New England War Bride	O. H. Prouty
**A Jury of Her Peers	S. Glaspell
The Only Time He Smiled	A. Sullivan
The Pavilion of Saint Merci	M. H. Vorse
The End of the Underground	M. Synon
*The Mistress	F. Campbell
*The Hearing Ear	S. Glaspell
The Ring With the Green Stone	M. E. W. Freeman
Robert	A. Cowdery
*Bixby's Bridge	G. W. Pangborn
*Dare's Gift	E. Glasgow
The Breach in the Wall	E. Pottle
The Cloak Also	M. E. W. Freeman
**Laughter	C. C. Dobie
A Surprize In Perspective	F. T. Barnard
Nemesis	A. Brown
The Idealist	L. S. Portor
The Boy's Mother	L. S. Portor
*The Hand of Jim Fane	K. F. Gerould
*The Flying Teuton	A. Brown
*The Understudy	J. Morton
The Gift	C. C. Dobie
*What They Seem	K. F. Gerould
*Ked's Hand	W. D. Steele
**None So Blind	M. Synon
*Frazee	L. F. Hartman
A Point of Honor	W. D. Steele
The Empty Pistol	C. C. Dobie
*East of Eden	K. F. Gerould
*The Woman at Seven Brothers	W. D. Steele
Like Argus of the Ancient Time	J. London
*Murder?	Seumas O'Brien
The Man Who Went Back	G. A. Chamberlain
The Return of K of K	M. R. S. Andrews
A Matter of Gesture	S. Glaspell
*The Scar That Tripled	W. G. Shepherd
**The Gay Old Dog	E. Ferber
The Madonna	B. Rosenblatt
A Professor	"John Amid"
Ghosts	E. E. Hunt
A Shaft of Light	H. Schneider
The Garden of Sleep	"Mark Star"
The Ascetic	O. Raisin
**The Strange-Looking Man	F. K. Johnson
*White Hands	W. D. Steele
The Boomerang	M. E. W. Freeman
Aunt Seliny	R. Norton
The Mad Man, the Dead Man, and the Devil	S. Macmanus
*A Little Nipper o' Hide-an'-Seek Harbor	N. Duncan
**Ching, Ching, Chinaman	W. D. Steele
*The Long Vacation	F. Buzzell
A Friend of the People	G. A. Smith
**The Excursion	E. S. Babcock
**Rainbow Pete	R. M. Hallet
*Our Dog	C. C. Dobie
*The Christmas Angel	E. Singmaster
**Lonely Places	F. Buzzell
*Widow La Rue	E. L. Masters
*When Did You Write Your Mother Last?	A. Lewis
**The Path of Glory	M. B. Pulver
*The Family Tree	I. S. Cobb
Cinnamon Seed and Sandy Bottom	I. S. Cobb
A Perfect Gentleman	G. Weston
**Boys Will Be Boys	I. S. Cobb
The Other Soldiers in France	C. Harris
*Quality Folks	I. S. Cobb
John O'May	M. S. Burt
Blood Brothers	M. R. S. Andrews
*The Wax Doll	K. F. Gerould
Clay-Shuttered Doors	M. Synon
**A Cup of Tea	M. S. Burt
*The End of the Road	G. A. Smith
Breath o'Dawn	J. B. Connolly
*His Father's Flag	A. C. Gordon
*Miss Fothergill	N. Richardson
The Glory of the Wild Green Earth	M. S. Burt
*Closed Doors	M. S. Burt
**"A Certain Rich Man—"	L. Perry
*The Heart of Life	M. Nicholson
Le Panache	M. S. Burt
The Untold Lie	S. Anderson
*The Scar	E. S. Taber
"Mother"	S. Anderson
A Devil of a Fellow	W. D. Steele
*Bread-Crumbs	W. Frank
Rudd	W. Frank
Farmhands	M. Dodge
The Thinker	S. Anderson
*The Sea-Turn	C. Jones
The Lonely House	R. W. Kauffman
The Candles of Romance	W. Frank
**The Caller in the Night	B. Kline
Kamerad	E. I. Folsom
*The Portrait	E. Pottle
Boyhood Friends	E. L. Masters
The Great God	M. H. Vorse

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON BEGAN ARMY LIFE AS A PRIVATE

WHEN a British Cabinet has to explain to Parliament the transfer of a General from one post to another, it is a safe wager that the said General is worth a few minutes of the reader's time and a few inches of the editor's space. General Sir William Robertson has been retired as Chief of the British Imperial General Staff and given what is known as the "Eastern command." That is, he commands the eastern part of the British Isles, and the Germans would encounter him if they landed there—which is not expected. Writing from Paris to the New York *Globe*, Herbert Corey declares that in many of his characteristics he is said to resemble Kitchener. His friends declare that he is a great organizer, as was Kitchener, and a first-class field-general as well, which they say Kitchener was not.

Dour and hard and feared by the fathers' sons in the Army, the fighting men followed Robertson enthusiastically, says Mr. Corey, who draws this picture of the personality of the man around whom and his military *confrères* there has arisen something of a storm in England:

> Robertson began army life as a private soldier. He had no pull, no rich relatives, no social position whatever. Any man who can fight his way through the barriers which the British Army of before the war erected between commissioned rank and the private soldier must of necessity be a strong man. In the last fifty years, or thereabouts, only two such men have



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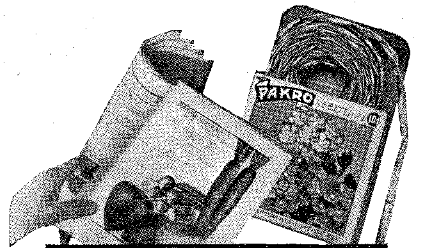

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won general's stars. One was Hector MacGregor, the "Fighting Mac," beloved of the British Army. The other is Robertson.

The two men were alike in some respects. Their individual force was of an almost crushing character. MacGregor made his first big step when he took command of a regiment of Scotch soldiers who had been so mishandled by officers who did not know their business that they were on the verge of mutiny. The threat had made its way through the army that the Highlanders would shoot in the back any officers who tried to lead them into battle.

"Shoot me, if you dare," said MacGregor.

Then he talked to them. He did not attempt to defend the officers who had made mistakes. He did not refer to them. He told the Scotch soldiers what would happen to them if they did not fight, and wound up by daring them to follow him. The men in the kilts had been twisting uneasily as they listened to him. When he went forward they went forward with a roar. The particular enemy in front of them was wiped out. The maddened Scotchmen had rather face a dozen enemies than another ten minutes of MacGregor's tongue. He was the idol of the British Army until he shot himself in Paris a few years ago.

While possessing all the daring of MacGregor, Robertson is described as the more intellectual soldier and less the fighting man. He was born in Lincolnshire in 1860 and joined the Queen's Lancers when seventeen, and the writer says:

There is a lovely story that one of his officers discovered the youngster holding a book with one hand while he curried his horse with the other, and that thereafter the boy's promotion was rapid. That may be dismissed as sheer nonsense.

There was no more hidebound and caste-wrapt institution in the world than was the British Army of before the war. Birth counted for everything, and ability in a private soldier for very little. The utmost the private could hope for was non-commissioned rank.

Robertson is a strong, dignified, self-contained man who was eleven years in the ranks as private and non-commissioned officer before he won his first commission. It was three years later before he became a full-fledged lieutenant, in 1891.

If it hardened him it did not warp him. There is a story of the early days in India in which one officer had distinguished himself by his attitude of social hostility to the man who had made his way up from the ranks. There was nothing that demanded action by Robertson. It was simply that the man showed by his manner that because of birth he felt himself infinitely Robertson's superior. In later years Robertson made use of this man in an important mission for which a specialized study had peculiarly adapted him. He was promoted as a reward. He came to thank Robertson and to apologize for his "mistaken" attitude of previous years. He indicated that Robertson had been generous.

"I used you because you could do what I wanted done," was Robertson's reply. "I recommended you for promotion because you had earned it. Promotion is open to any other officer under my command upon the same terms."

Robertson is a specialist in everything

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pertaining to the art of war. As a youngster in the ranks he studied languages and dialects untiringly. He rose from the ranks because he would not be denied. As a commissioned officer he was assigned to the intelligence department and made good. He was wounded at Chitral, and mentioned in dispatches for his gallantry. The success of that action was due largely to the perfect information furnished by the men under Robertson's direction. He has never served in Egypt, which school has not unnaturally proved under Kitchener as a source of fortune. When the South-African War broke out he was not called for at first.

"Never mind," he said on one occasion to some officers who regretted their absence from that field, "before the war is over we shall all be needed."

He was right. He went to Africa with the rank of captain, and the information he gatherered enabled General French to defeat Cronje. Before the war ended he had proved so valuable that he was called to London to serve in the War-Office. The important part he played during the remainder of the war has been little known, because Robertson is seen little in society. He lacked the advertising that others gained by such means. But in the War-Office he was known.

He is a big man physically, with that cold and stern exterior that marked Kitchener. In times of peace he played golf and rode daily to keep himself in condition. He has been forced to give up golf during the war. He rarely "week-ends." His *sang-froid* is remarkable. In the field he has the quality of determining upon a new line of action on the instant, but he never permits himself to be forced into action which he does not approve. Pressure can not be exerted on Robertson, it is said. He does not recognize it. In this, too, he is like Kitchener.

Never Touched Him.—An old gentleman was being shaved by a barber who had evidently become unnerved by the previous night's dissipation. Finally he cut the gentleman's chin. The latter looked up at the man reproachfully and said:

"You see, my man, what comes of hard drinking."

"Yes, sir," said the barber, consolingly, "it makes the skin tender."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

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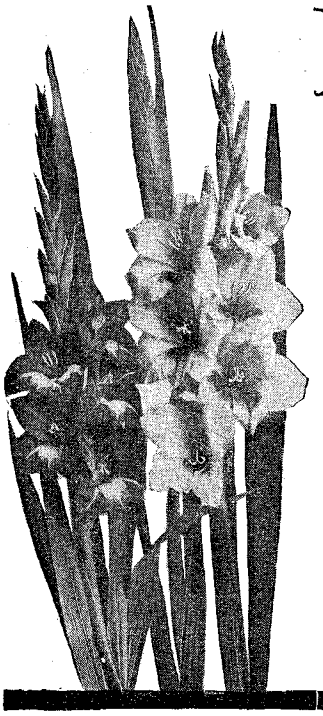

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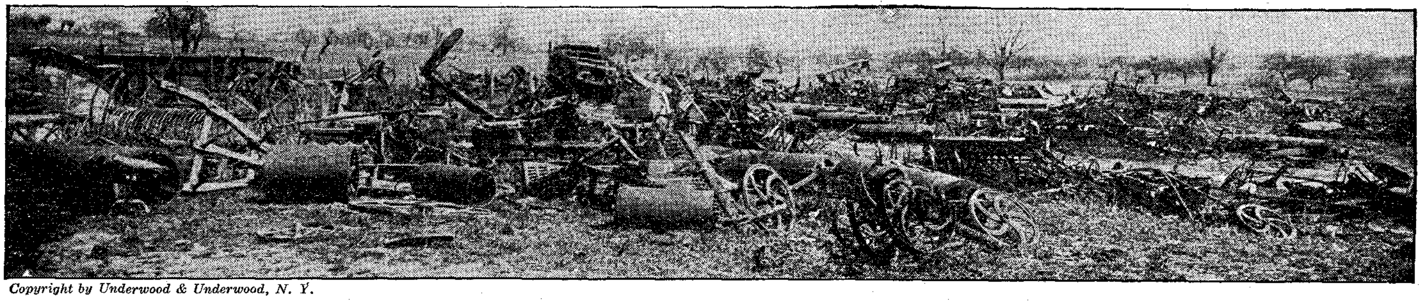

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This scene, depicting the Ruthless Destruction of Agricultural Implements by the Hun before he was hurled back in Northern France, shows one reason for the food shortage of 1918.

The Tractor in the Fight Against Hunger

A national food emergency, unprecedented in American history, confronts us. Its solution depends upon the nation's biggest business—farming. The call which went to the farms in 1917 was urgent. It was answered with an output valued at twenty billion dollars. This response was six billion dollars in excess of the 1916 production. The crisis of 1918 is more acute. It means we must till more than 330,000,000 acres devoted to the staple crops, that we must produce more than twenty billion dollars' worth of agricultural products. It means that more than ever before the American farmer must be the bulwark of our existence, the paramount factor in our fight against the Hun.

The great food drive of 1918 opens with severe handicaps. Most serious is the shortage of labor. It is estimated that 207,000 men have been drafted from the farms. Inducements of high wages have drawn thousands more from field to factory. There is a shortage of implements, fertilizers, seeds, and all farm supplies are still mounting in cost.

But the farming business, entirely in the hands of its owners, is girding for the battle, and with nature on its side, will win victory.

The biggest factor in this vast achievement, undoubtedly the one factor which will make it possible, is the farm tractor. At a time when man power on the farm is at its lowest ebb the biggest year of tractor production and progress promises to supply the deficiency.

The application of the tractor and of its first cousin, the motor cultivator, at this time is a solution of the food problem of incalculable importance.

REPLACING MAN POWER

More important than its ability to substitute mechanical power for horse power is the tractor's replacement of farm hands. "The tractor is doing the work of 18,000 to 20,000 men in Kansas," says *Farm Machinery—Farm Power*. "J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, has just compiled a census of the tractors in use in that state and he found that the increase had been over 100 per cent in less than two years.

"The Government has taken over 25,000 men from Kansas for army and navy service. By far the larger percentage of these men are either directly from the farm or available for farm labor. It has been a tremendous job to bring into the state the forces which would accomplish the work required of this amount of man power. The tractor has come nearest to doing it of any single agency. But for the tractor, Kansas could not have sown more than 9,000,000 acres of wheat last fall. The ground was plowed, harrowed and actually seeded with tractors."

SPEEDING UP TILLAGE

In meeting the crucial food needs of the present, the tractor's ability to save time and increase crop acreage is vital. Two horses and a man with a walking plow may under average conditions plow two acres a day. "As an example of the efficiency of the tractor," says *The Tractor and Gas Engine Review*, "it is interesting to note that one machine, with a drawbar rating of 20-horse power, will plow from fifteen to twenty acres a day, or it will disk from thirty-five to forty acres." The tractor can be run night and day and works best in high temperature.

BIGGER CROPS PER ACRE

J. B. Bartholomew, a leading student of tractor development, sums the tractor's power for thorough work as follows: "The tractor operator can raise larger crops because he plows deeper, can make a better seed bed, can cultivate and till the soil more and better after the crop has been planted; with a medium or small tractor he can double his output—that is, he can tend more than twice as much land and he can do it better and with less labor and with less expense. Therefore he can make more crops grow on the same area that he heretofore farmed with horses, but in addition he can accomplish this same result over more than twice the area."

ENDING LABOR DISCONTENT

The relation of the farm tractor to discontent in agricultural labor at this time is most important.

To close observers of power farming progress it has been more and more evident that the tractor is exerting a material influence in stemming the tide of young men away from the farms. The reason for this is psychological. One of the main causes of the drift from the farm is the monotony and drudgery of manual labor. When power machinery is introduced to relieve this, an element of fascination enters into the work. Every man who has sat on the seat of a tractor, who has felt the throb of the engine, and looked down upon the furrows turning over, has experienced this.

"We already have written of the magnetism of the tractor in holding the farm boys on the farm," says an editorial writer in *Farm Implement News*, "and of course it goes without saying that the farmer who has several sons who stay at home has no labor problem. Recently an Illinois farmer, in discussing tractor use, said that the purchase of a tractor had made it less difficult for him to obtain competent help.

"That men who have not heretofore engaged in farm work will be more likely to do so when tractor operation is a part of it, also is a sound proposition."

WOMEN AND THE TRACTOR

Among the quarter of a million women farmers in England are many who are successfully operating tractors. In the United States the list of women tractor drivers is increasing. A woman tractor owner in New York state says: "I am the proud owner of a tractor and have fitted 30 acres of land for sowing in 40 hours' time. I have never called a man from his work to assist me with the tractor in any way."

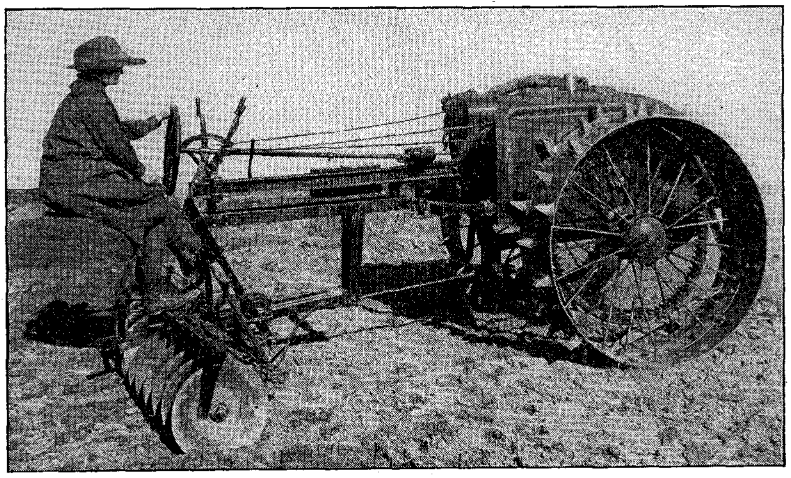
The illustration on this page shows another woman tractor operator who found driving the tractor no more difficult than running a motor car. The tractor enables farmerettes to accomplish large results in the present emergency.

TRAINING FOR THE TRACTOR

Intelligent and careful operation of tractors is essential to success, and never more so than this year. Greater emphasis is being placed upon this need by the makers and by governmental authorities. Several of the biggest tractor builders are maintaining hundreds of tractor schools. State agricultural authorities are also awakening to the need of tractor instruction. Plans made by the bureau of production of the New York State Food Commission contemplate holding schools to train farm tractor operators during the coming few months.

EARLY ORDERS IMPERATIVE

About 55,000 tractors were built in 1917. It is expected that the 1918 output will be 100,000 machines. The industry is confronted with serious labor and material shortage, exceptionally heavy export demands, and chaotic transportation facilities. One manufacturer of a small sized tractor states he is 9,300 orders behind in his output and has a list of 200 unfilled dealer applications.



American Women are Fighting the Battle for Bigger Crops. This Tractor is being Driven by a Vassar Student on the Model College Farm.

GET BEHIND THE TRACTOR

It is incumbent upon the national government to lend every assistance possible toward the speeding up of tractor output. National and state departments of agriculture and state agricultural colleges should work as never before for the intelligent introduction of tractors. Manufacturers should bend their energies toward tractor progress, and operators should perfect themselves in correct use of tractors.

Cooperation all along the line will do much to provide for the future food needs. The man on the tractor looms large in our hopes to-day.

TRACTOR DEPARTMENT

The Literary Digest

Canada governing the application of the army draft are signed by Secretary Lansing and Earl Reading.

After a two-hours' conference Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, and President Hutcheson, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, state that everything points to a satisfactory settlement of the labor differences, and that an agreement will probably be signed to-morrow.

AMERICANS IN ACTION

February 13.—In recognition of their exploits in bringing down three German airplanes in the last six weeks Corporal Thomas Hitchcock, of New York, and W. A. Wellman, of Cambridge, Mass., have been awarded $100 prize money each by the Lafayette Flying Corps Committee.

February 14.—Word is received by his family of the death of Gordon L. Rand, the American aviator who received the Croix de Guerre from the French Government for gallant conduct on the battle-front. The wounds from which Rand died were received last July.

February 15.—Dispatches from the American Army in France state that the Germans opposed to the American section of the line make an unsuccessful bombardment with gas-shells.

Washington announces that upon the recommendation of General Pershing Second Lieut. Archibald B. Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt, has been appointed a captain of infantry.

February 16.—General Pershing reports the death in action of Ferdinand Sauers, Washington, D. C.; John J. White, Epworth, Iowa; James Novasconi, Ouray, Colo., and Louis W. Spacek, Oklahoma City, Okla.

February 18.—Increased aerial activity is reported from the American sector in France. Artillery action is also reported as lively, with several casualties.

February 19.—Paris reports that Hershel McKee, of Indianapolis, an aviator with the French Escadrille, has been missing since February 10 and is believed to be a prisoner of the Germans.

FRENCH AND BRITISH FRONTS

February 13.—London dispatches report a big raid by the French southwest of Butte du Mesnil in the Champagne. The German positions were entered up to the third line and shelters and defenses destroyed.

Berlin dispatches reporting heavy hand-to-hand fighting north of Lens, state that the British reconnoitering forces were repulsed.

London dispatches, state that the French forces advance as far as the German fourth line in Le Pretre and Mont Mare Woods in the Woevre district. A German raid at Regneville, in the same district, is reported repulsed. In the region of Reims the artillery fighting is reported as severe. British raiders carry out successful attacks southeast of Hargicourt, capturing prisoners, while the British and German artillery exchange heavy fire near Epehy and northeast of Ypres.

An Associated Press dispatch from the Grand Headquarters of the French Army in France estimates the number of German troops now massed on the West front as 2,100,000.

February 14.—A dispatch from the Grand Headquarters of the French Army states that the American artillery took an important part in the brilliant French raid between Tahure and Butte du Mesnil. The enemy's trenches were occupied for a depth of three-quarters

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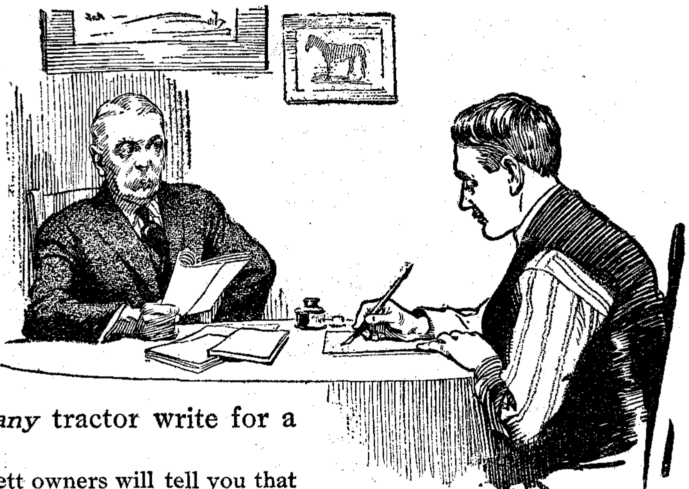

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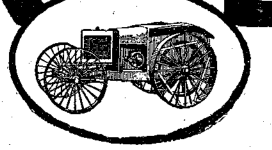
12  25

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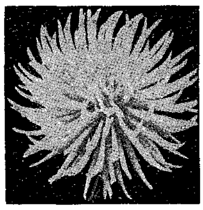

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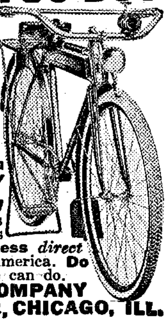

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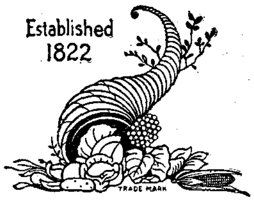

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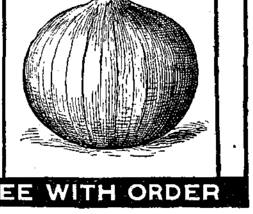

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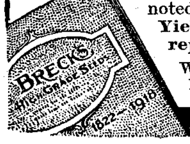

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of a mile along a front of nearly a mile and 160 prisoners were captured.

February 15.—London dispatches report comparative quiet on the Western front on the day set by the German newspapers for the beginning of the big German offensive. The French make a successful raid northeast of Courcy on the Aisne front, and the artillery-duel in the Champagne continues. French air-squadrons on the night of February 12 drop four tons of bombs on the railroad stations at Thionville, Conflans, Schemblez, Metz, and Sablons.

February 16.—London dispatches report minor activity on the Western front. German raids in the Champagne and in upper Alsace are repulsed. Berlin reports show that the greatest activity was near the American sector. Strong German air-raids result in considerable fighting south of the Scarpe. German big guns are reported active north of Lens.

February 17.—London reports trench raids increasing along the fronts in France and Belgium. The Germans attack a post near La Bassée, capturing three men while they lose several men in an engagement near Poelcapelle. British airplanes continue active. Fourteen German machines are reported down and seven others disabled in an air-battle. Five British planes are missing.

February 19.—Rome dispatches state that the great German spring drive expected on the Western front is to be diverted to the Italian front. Dispatches from British Headquarters in France, however, declare that the drive is expected at any moment and that it is believed that the main thrust will be made on the sector between Arras and St. Quentin.

GERMAN AIR-RAIDS

February 16.—London reports that hostile aircraft cross the Kent coast and proceed toward London. Only one bomb is reported dropt on the city.

February 17.—London reports another raid by German airplanes on the city. Several bombs were dropt, but figures of the results have not yet been received. The German account of the raid states that aviators attacked London, Dover, and Dunkirk (France) as well as the fighting forces on the north coast of France.

February 18.—Hostile airplanes make their third raid on London, but an official statement issued at midnight states that none of the raiders penetrated the defense.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

February 13.—The British Admiralty reports the shipping losses for the past week by mine or submarine as 19 merchantmen, of which 13 were of more than 1,600 tons. Three fishing-craft were sunk. Rome reports that four Italian merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons were sunk during the week ending February 9. The Norwegian Legation in London reports that from the beginning of the war until the end of January, 1918, Norway has lost 714 vessels of a gross tonnage of 1,050,583, while 883 seamen lost their lives through the sinking of these vessels by submarines.

Madrid reports that the Spanish steamship *Ceferino* was sunk by a submarine near the Canary Islands. The crew were saved.

An American steamship arriving at an Atlantic port reports having sunk a German submarine on January 18, after a running fight in the Mediterranean. The crew reports that British patrol-boats captured two German submarines off the Canary Islands on January 7.

Washington dispatches state that the latest reports place the American loss by the sinking of the *Tuscania* at not more than 171 lives out of the 2,179 on the ship. The list of rescued is not yet complete.

February 15.—London announces that eight British patrol-boats hunting submarines in the Straits of Dover are sunk by a flotilla of enemy destroyers. The raiders escaped before they could be engaged.

February 16.—London dispatches report that German submarines shell the Port of Dover, killing one child and injuring three men, one woman, and three children.

February 18.—Washington reports a naval seaplane on scout duty in European waters shot down and its pilot, Ensign A. D. Sturtevant, missing.

THE ENGLISH SITUATION

February 13.—London reports that the refusal of Premier Lloyd George to disclose even to the House of Commons any vital information concerning the executive powers conferred upon the Supreme War Council at Versailles meets with the approval of press and public. The Premier challenges the House to put in a new Government if not satisfied with the conduct of the war. Following an exciting debate the House by a vote of 159 to 28 rejects a resolution which, if adopted, would have involved the resignation of the Premier, according to Lord Hugh Cecil, thus practically voting confidence in the Government.

February 16. — London announces that General Sir William Robertson, chief of the British Imperial Staff, has resigned because of the limitation of his powers by the action of the Supreme War Council.

February 19.—Premier Lloyd George in a statement before the House of Commons on the action of the Supreme War-Council at Versailles, declares that the American delegation presented a strong argument in favor of unity of action, to which all agreed. The Premier is backed by Mr. Asquith, who regrets that the speech had not been made a week ago, as it would have weakened the political attacks. The Premier regrets that he can not present the American argument, but asks for an immediate test on his demand for supreme control over every other issue of the war.

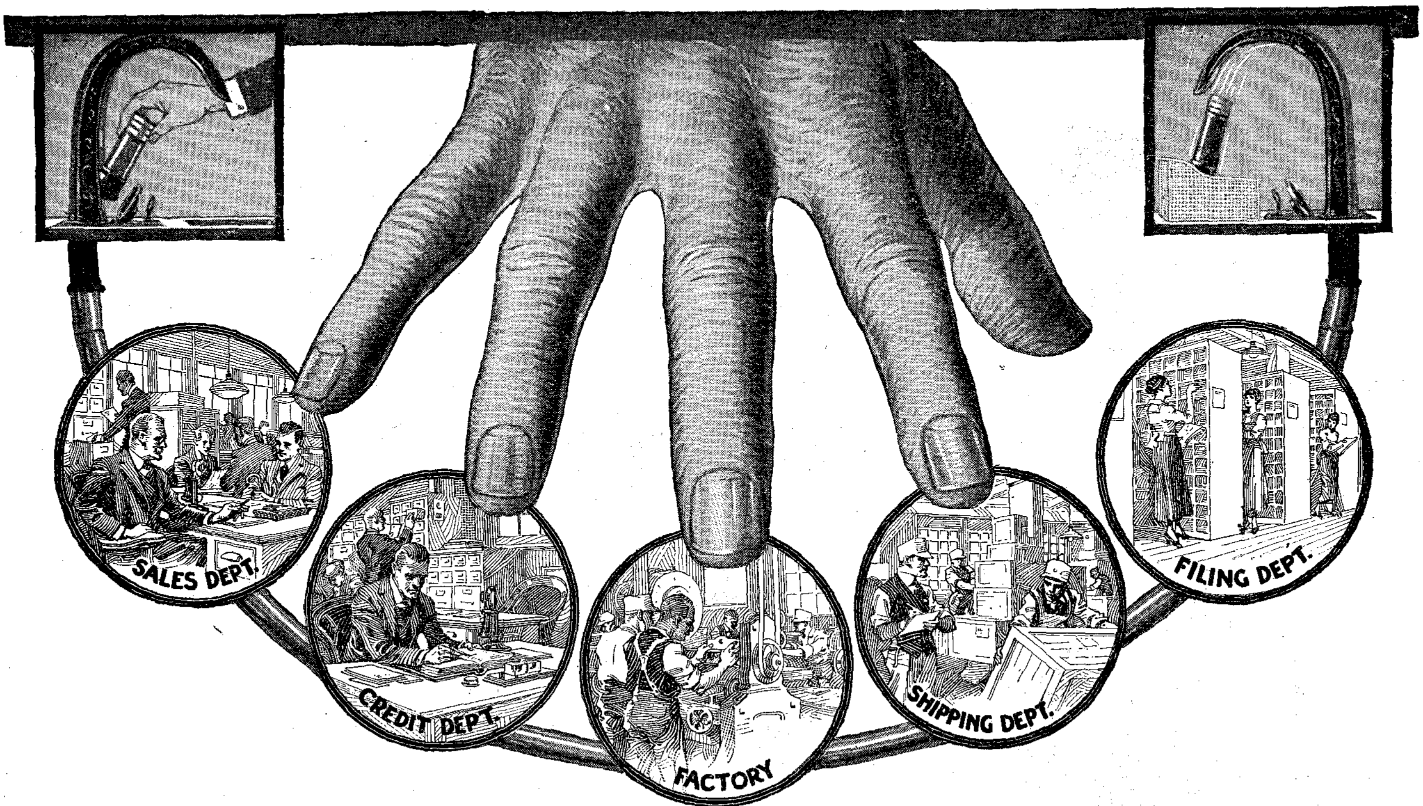
THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA

February 13.—A London dispatch announces that a message from Jassy by way of Saloniki states that Roumania has defied the Central Powers and will "survive or perish with the Entente cause." The Roumanian troops are reported to be still battling with the Bolsheviki and now occupy almost the entire province of Bessarabia.

February 15.—A London dispatch states that Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, declares to the All Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils that Russia's withdrawal from the war is real and implies the throwing away of all agreements with her former allies. The Councils are said to have approved his policy.

February 17.—A delayed dispatch from Petrograd states that German soldiers at Grodno and Kovno refuse to move to the French front and, entrenching themselves, defeat a detachment of loyal forces sent to subdue them.

A London dispatch says that a statement


SALES DEPT.
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In Finger-Tip-Touch

"KANE needs those instructions right now." Do you send for Kane and have him leave his men and machines for twenty minutes? No. Do you telephone a message that may be misunderstood or forgotten? No. Do you send a messenger boy, who may loiter or lose the paper? No. You slip it into the Lamson Pneumatic Tube, and—*Z-z-z-z!*—Kane has it "right now"—*not* an oral instruction but a *written* one, of which you hold a carbon copy.

Perfect speed—perfect certainty—that's what a Lamson Tube System puts into your factory. It keeps you in finger-tip-touch with every room. It carries letters, orders, reports, duplicates, at telephone speed. It carries light materials any distance required. It carries cash and documents in a thousand big retail shops. It carries charges of powder through munitions plants. It carries millions of pieces of U. S. Mail daily under miles of city streets. The speed that it puts into your business is wonderful, but its automatic *organizing* is perhaps a still greater service. It brings back that long lost intimate contact with personnel which existed in the days when your one-man departments of sales, superintendence, and accounting sat at desks in one room with you in a corner of the factory.

A Lamson Pneumatic Tube System puts life and sparkle into every department. The story of what it does will never be finished because every day it reveals new services. Perhaps you are not ready for it, but it will be worth your while in education to let a Lamson man tell about this system which instantly transmits thought in black and white and organizes all business operation.

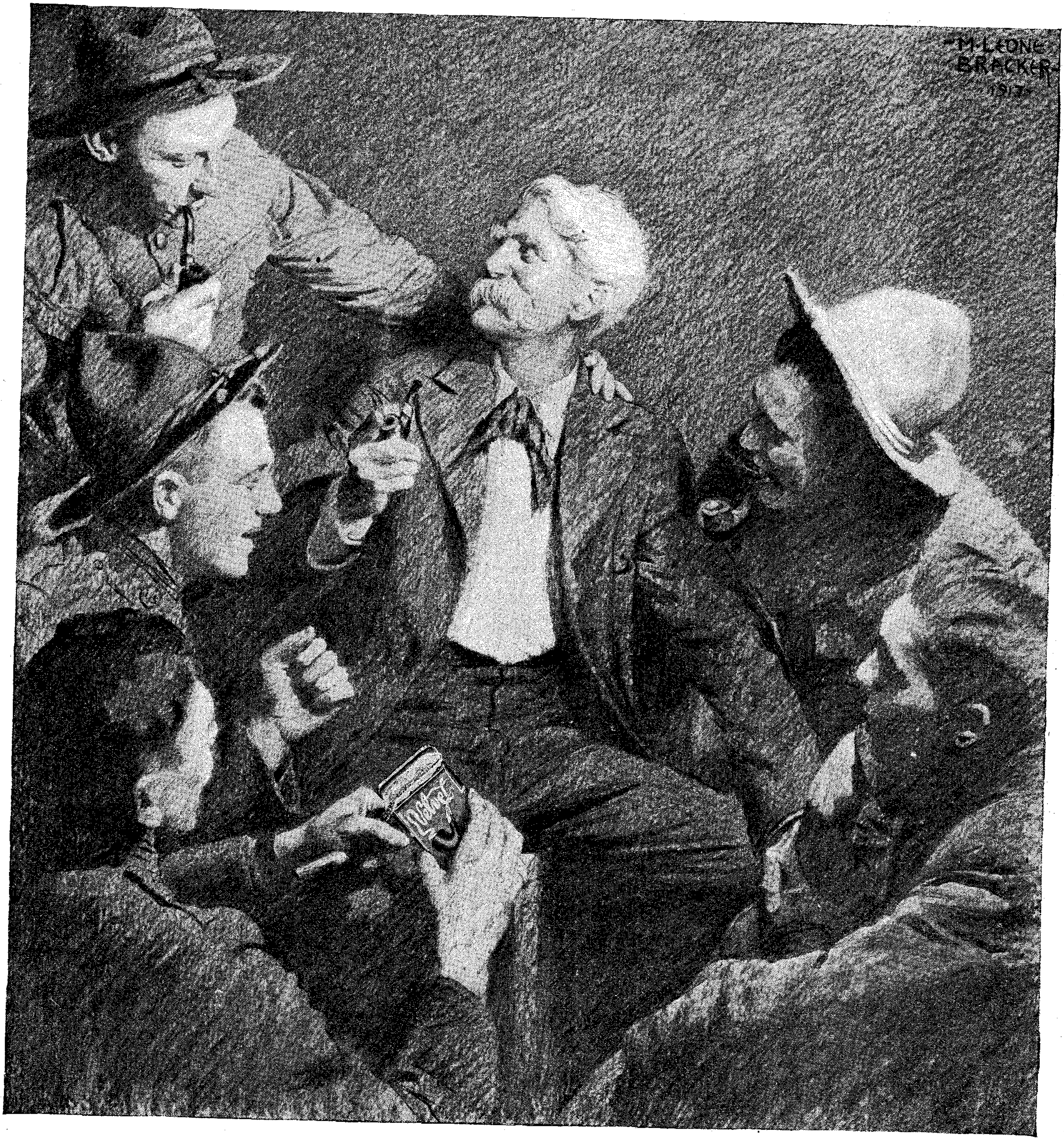
Send for "Conveying by Tubes" and learn how your business can profit by the use of Lamson Conveyors.

Every woman who saves food helps to feed a fighting man. Every man who saves coal, labor, time helps the government fight the war. Let us all save, but let no one hoard essentials — nor the money that buys them.

The Lamson Company 100 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.

LAMSON SERVICE

Lamson Conveyors



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A DADDY HE CAN BRAG ABOUT

Now, all you boys in olive drab,
Come smoke a good luck pipe with me,
I'll read your fortune in the smoke
An' tell you all the things I see.

I see three kiddies, plain as day—
One says "My pa owns everything,
A million million dollars, too."
The other says "My pa's a king."

An' then the littlest kid of all
Swells up until his buttons tear—
"Shucks, they ain't in it with my dad!
Why, fellers, he fought Over There!"

Here's luck, you boys in olive drab,
Good fortune bring you safely out
And give some littlest kid some day
A daddy he can brag about.

Velvet Joe

issued in Berlin announces a resumption of war with Russia.

Petrograd reports the looting of jewelry-stores and wine-cellars by mauruding soldiers. About one hundred persons are killed during the disorder. Indiscriminate shooting is said to be going on in the city both day and night. Forty thousand German and Austrian prisoners who were freed by the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in smaller Russian towns are now in Petrograd homeless and in danger of starvation.

A London dispatch states that in an ultimatum the Russian Government demands the evacuation of Bessarabia by the Roumanians and the right to transport Russian troops through the territory. An Amsterdam dispatch states that Roumania will enter into negotiations with the Central Powers provided they give assurance that they will not assail her sovereignty.

February 18.—A delayed Petrograd dispatch announces the capture of Kief, one of the principal cities of the Ukraine, by the Bolsheviki after sanguinary fighting. The casualties are estimated at 4,000 killed and 7,000 wounded. The city was also reported to have been bombarded by Bolshevik aviators.

A Berlin dispatch announces that operations have been resumed on the Russian front with an advance on Dvinsk. The Dvina was crossed without opposition.

February 19.—A Berlin dispatch states that from Riga to as far south as Lutsk the German armies are advancing into Russia. Vienna dispatches state that the Germans have occupied Lutsk without fighting. Rumor reaches London from Stockholm that the Germans intend to intervene at once in Finland.

A London dispatch states that Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotzky announce that they will sign the peace treaty proposed by Germany. The terms of this treaty are not publicly known, but it is believed that they include all the territory claimed by Germany along the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea, comprising the western part of Esthonia, Courland, with the Moon Islands in the Gulf of Riga, most of the provinces of Kovno and Grodno and nearly all of Vilna, with a huge indemnity.

FOREIGN

February 14.—Secretary Lansing announces that the special Mexican commissioner, Rafael Nieto, and American Ambassador Fletcher will start for Mexico to complete the agreement between First Chief Carranza and the United States Government by which Mexico will get 3,000,000 bushels of corn and $5,000,000 in gold to establish Mexican finances on a sound basis.

Paris dispatches state that Bolo Pasha is adjudged guilty of treason by the court martial by which he was tried and sentenced to death.

February 15.—Bolo Pasha appeals to the Court of Cassation against the verdict of the court martial.

February 16.—Colonel Repington, military correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, and Howell A. Glynne, the editor, appear in court in London in answer to charges that they published information in regard to the disposition of troops at the front without lawful authority.

A Paris dispatch states that the life-insurance campaign among the American soldiers in France ends with a total of $900,000,000 taken in insurance.

February 17.—A London dispatch states that Lord Northcliffe has accepted the post of Director of Propaganda in Enemy Countries while continuing his position on the American mission.

February 18.—Paris reports the arrest of Senator Charles Humbert, proprietor of *Le Journal*. The exact charge is not made public, but the arrest is a sequel of the Bolo trial, at which Humbert was a witness. It was alleged that an interest in his newspaper was bought with money Bolo obtained in the United States.

DOMESTIC

February 13.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee, is elected chairman of the National Republican Committee by acclamation, when John T. Adams, of Iowa, withdraws from the contest.

Fuel Administrator Garfield revokes the heatless Monday order.

Colonel Roosevelt, altho still weak, is well on the road to convalescence, his physicians report, and no further bulletins will be issued.

February 15.—Captain Vernon Castle, who was acting as an instructor on the flying-field at Fort Worth, Texas, is killed in a collision with another aviator.

February 18.—A son is born to Capt. Archibald B. Roosevelt, who is with the American forces in France. Colonel Roosevelt, who is rapidly convalescing, is "perfectly delighted."

INDIANS FIGHTFOR UNCLE SAM—Uncle Sam's Indian wards are doing their bit at the front, according to the Young Men's Christian Association Bulletin of the Haskell Institute, which presents an official list of several hundred names of young Indians who are serving under the Stars and Stripes in the Army and Navy.

Lieut. F. Onondeyoh, a Mohawk, is in command of a company of Canadian Indians serving in France, according to a correspondent of the New York *Times*, and men from all the Indian schools are to be found in every capacity in the Army, as officers of lower grades, infantry, artillery, marines, sailors, hospital corps, and the Y. M. C. A. service.

In December last, Cato Sells returned from a tour of the four Texas cantonments, where he found approximately 1,500 Indians in uniform. He describes them as a splendid body of men physically with a wonderful spirit of patriotism. In an article in the Muskogee *Daily Phœnix* he writes:

> I was especially pleased that the Indians are not segregated, but that they are located without regard to the fact that they are Indians. I am strongly opposed to independent Indian units, large or small, and am firm in the opinion that they should enter the Army upon the same basis as other citizens; that they should be mixed indiscriminately among the whites elbow to elbow, so they may absorb the English language, habits, and civilization of their white brothers. In this way only can they advance. I want no discrimination either for or against them, but believe that they should be promoted on their merits and always advanced when they are deserving.

The
Coward
Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF"

IT IS the "Good Sense" model that most folks think of when Coward Shoes are mentioned.

Fifty years ago "Good Sense" gained fame in New York City. It has never lost its popularity there and has made new friends wherever fine shoes are worn.

"Good Sense" is a shoe of ease and dignity for those whose footwear means much to them. It is foot-shaped, comfortable, considerate.

We are experienced in fitting by mail.

JAMES S. COWARD
262–274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
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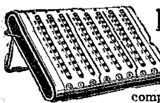
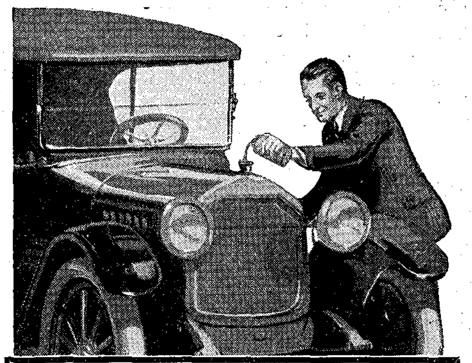
Sold Nowhere Else
Mail Orders Filled.

"Good Sense"



New Automatic Adder $2.50
Makes adding easy for anyone. It's accurate, quick, durable and easily operated. Capacity 999,999.99. Saves time, brain work, and eliminates errors. Thousands of pleased owners. Guaranteed *one year*. Delivered, complete, $2.50. Order today. Agents wanted. Our Deluxe Adder, price $5 delivered, is the best low priced adder made.
J. H. BASSETT & CO., Dept. 69, 5921 INDIANA AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.



STOP
Radiator Leaks with the *Genuine*
RADIATOR NEVERLEAK
"Look for the Green and Yellow Can!"

Radiator Neverleak is GUARANTEED to stop leaks in from 5 to 10 minutes. It will NOT clog the cooling system. It is a LIQUID, not a meal or cement. Pour it in the water in the radiator, that's all.

It was the only preparation of its kind demonstrated at the New York and Chicago Auto Shows. Thousands of motorists bought.

A 50c or 75c can will often save a $15 to $25 repair job. Get a can today! Guard against leaks.

BUFFALO SPECIALTY CO.
Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A. Bridgeburg, Ont., Canada
The LIQUID VENEER People

Publications on War and Income Tax Laws

FOR the information and assistance of those required to make returns and to pay taxes we have published, for free distribution, the following comprehensive booklets:

Federal Income Tax Law

Contains the full text of the law and a summary of the most important regulations of the Treasury Department affecting individuals, fiduciaries and partnerships.

Excess Profits Tax Law

The War Excess Profits Tax Regulations (No. 41) and the full text of the Law.

War Tax Law

This Act covers the War Excess Profits Tax, the War Income Tax, Amendments to the Income Tax Law of September 8, 1916, and miscellaneous taxes.

We shall issue in the near future, a synopsis of the Federal Income Tax Law and regulations affecting *non-resident aliens*, including individuals, partnerships, fiduciaries and corporations. Shall we send you a copy of this booklet when issued?

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
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FIFTH AVE. OFFICE
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Capital and Surplus - - $50,000,000
Resources more than - $600,000,000

Liberty Bonds

We specialize in $50 and $100 Liberty Bonds and will advise you fully about them.

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SPECIALISTS IN
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$850,000 First Mortgage 6% Serial Bonds

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Bonds in denominations of $100 to $5000. Write for booklet, "A Buyer's Guide to Good Investments."

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

DIVIDEND-PAYING STOCKS AND WHAT THEY YIELD AT RECENT MARKET PRICES

IN an issue of *The Investment Weekly* (formerly *Moody's Magazine*) for February is presented in tabular form an interesting showing of high and low prices for the period 1906 to 1917, the present dividend rates, the earnings per share, the recent market prices, and the yield, of about sixty of the best known Stock Exchange share investments. A reprint of the table will be found below. Readers should understand that the table is presented without advice as to which among these stocks may be desirable as purchases. Before investing the reader should study properties with care himself and should also seek advice from a reputable broker or an investment banker:

	High and Low (1906–1917)		Present Div. Rate Per Cent.	1917* Earned per Share	Average Earned per Share 1915–16–17	Price Feb. 7, 1918	Yield Per Cent.
First Grade							
Atch., Top. & Sta. Fe	125⅜ (1909)	75 (1917)	6	15%	12.05	84	7
Great Northern Ry	348 (1906)	79¼ (1917)	7	8.68	9.65	90	7¾
Illinois Central	184½ (1906)	85¼ (1917)	6	18.99	11.30	94¼	6⅜
Northern Pacific	232½ (1906)	75 (1917)	7	13.94	7.50	83½	8
Southern Pacific	138¼ (1910)	61 (1906)	6	16.49	18.50	82¾	7⅛
Union Pacific	219 (1909)	100 (1907)	8	16 85	14.70	113⅞	7
Am. Sugar Ref	157 (1906)	89⅛ (1917)	7	25% (est.)	16.50	105	6½
C. C. C. & St. L. pfd	118 (1906)	40 (1914)	5	61.93	59.66	65	7⅞
Beth. Steel pfd	186 (1916)	23 (1907)	7	280.73	230.77	92	7¾
General Electric	188½ (1912)	89½ (1907)	8	25.00	18.27	134	5¾
U. S. Steel	136⅝ (1917)	21⅞ (1907)	7	38.24	32.22	93¼	7¼
U. S. Steel pfd	125⅜ (1910)	79⅛ (1907)	7	60.97	52.46	109⅜	6½
United Cigar Stores	127⅞ (1917)	81½ (1917)	8	15.00	10.72	93½	8½
Woolworth Co	151 (1917)	80 (1914)	8	17.00	15.25	119⅝	7½
Am. Tel. & Tel	153⅛ (1911)	88 (1907)	8	9.67	9.65	106½	7½
Western Union	105½ (1916)	41 (1908)	6	14.16	12.65	90⅛	6¾
Cities Service	365 (1916)	38 (1914)	6 6 Stk.	59.14	37.05	211	6
Am. Lt. & Trac	448 (1912)	190 (1917)	10 10 Stk.	20.77	23.68	215	9¾
Un. Lt. & Rys. pfd	87 (1913)	58 (1917)	6	11.90	9.74	62½	10
Second Grade							
Ches. & Ohio	92 (1910)	23¼ (1907)	4	11.38	8.35	52½	7½
Colo. & So. 1st pfd	86 (1909)	37⅞ (1914)	4	43.99	25.27	47	8¼
Colo. & So. 2d pfd	84½ (1909)	29 (1914)	4	39.99	21.27	42	9
N. Y. Central	156¼ (1906)	62½ (1917)	5	10.22	10.95	70¼	6¾
Kans. City So. pfd	75½ (1909)	40 (1917)	4	13.77	9.15	50	8
American Hide & Leather pfd	84⅞ (1916)	10 (1907)	5	13.82	11.28	56½	9½
American Car & Foundry	98 (1915)	24⅜ (1907)	4 4 ex.	27.00	10.17	72½	10½
American International	62¾ (1917)	46 (1917)	6	15% est.)	4.97 ('16)	56½	10½
American Loco	98¼ (1916)	19 (1915)	5	20%	19.20	58	8½
American Smelt. & Ref	174 (1906)	50¼ (1914)	6	24.94	24.49	80¾	7½
Central Leather	123 (1916)	11⅞ (1907)	5	43.44	29.13	69⅜	7¼
Prest Steel Car	88¼ (1916)	15⅝ (1907)	7	20 (est.)	12.86	62	11¼
Rep. Iron & Steel	93 (1916)	12 (1907)	6	57.16	37.11	75	7½
Westinghouse E. & M. ($50)	176 (1906)	32 (1915)	7	25.13	16.73	41⅛	8¼
Willys Overland ($25)	76¾ (1916)	15 (1917)	12	23.00	30.49	18	17
Montana Power	117⅞ (1916)	41 (1914)	5	8.39	7.10	69½	7
Twin City Rapid Tr	122¼ (1916)	68¾ (1907)	6	6.88	7 64	65⅛	9¼
Nor. States Power	109 (1916)	13 (1914)	7	14.99	10% (est.)	62	11¼
Cons. Gas of N. Y	181¾ (1906)	74 (1907)	7	8 00 (est.)	8.76	91	7¾
Nor. American Co	107⅜ (1906)	39 (1917)	5	7.00 (est.)	6.57	45	11½
Kelly-Springfield ($25)	85½ (1916)	38 (1917)	16	40.00	35.00	46	9
Speculative							
Baltimore & Ohio	122¼ (1909)	38¼ (1917)	5	5.80	5.60	50⅝	10
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	199⅝ (1906)	35 (1917)	4	.96	5.10	42¾	8½
Pere Marq. prior pfd	73½ (1916)	45 (1917)	5	14.08	5.47	54	9½
Wabash pfd. "A"	60½ (1916)	36¼ (1917)	4	10.09	4.50	41	8½
American Steel Foundries	75 (1917)	24⅛ (1915)	7	28.60	16.16	60½	11½
American Sumatra Tobacco	59¼ (1917)	30 (1917)	6	13.96	7.71	66½	9½
Anaconda Copper	105⅜ (1916)	12⅛ (1914)	16	24.00	29.00	61⅞	13
Bethlehem Steel "B"	156 (1917)	66⅛ (1917)	10	68.65	35.00	75½	12½
Distillers Securities	74⅝ (1906)	9¾ (1913)	2	18.00	10.96	40⅞	6
I. Mercantile Marine pfd	126⅝ (1916)	3 (1914)	6	10.00 (est.)	22.78	96⅛	6½
Nat. Eng. & Stpg	46¾ (1917)	7½ (1908)	4	20.00	11.23	43	9
Utah Copper	130 (1916)	13 (1907)	140	171.90	175.60	81½	16
Texas Co	241½ (1916)	74½ (1911)	10	43.50	35.43	152½	6½
Studebaker	195 (1915)	15¾ (1913)	4	8.00 (est.)	20.50	49⅝	7¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	94½ (1914)	26¾ (1907)	6	6.97	7.35	44	12¼
Interborough Cons. pfd	77½ (1916)	39½ (1917)	6	9.08	6.77	44¾	13
Un. Lt. & Rys. com	88 (1913)	23 (1917)	4	8.63	6.50	30	14
Col. Gas & Electric	53 (1916)	8¼ (1915)	4	6.14	3.07	34	12
Republic Ry. & Lt	35 (1911)	14 (1914)	4	5.57	4.03	24	18

* NOTE—For railroads, the average three-year earnings apply to fiscal years ended June 30. All other earnings are on basis of calendar year. Where complete year figures are not available, estimates are made from figures reported to date.

BRITISH REAL ESTATE UNDER WAR-CONDITIONS

As to war-influences on real estate in Great Britain the London *Times* recently printed interesting data. The chief feature of note has been the steadiness of the demand for farms. With conditions so abnormal, however, "there has been little or nothing in any broad view to justify feelings of particular satisfaction with regard to business in the past twelve months, or any very confident predictions as to the immediate future." The amount of property offered under the hammer fell short of the total in ordinary years. The only direction in which a real increase could be claimed was under "country, etc."—in round figures this amounted to two and one-half millions sterling, most of it for farms, "which show an upward tendency in value in almost every county."

Only in respect of farms and enemy interests did the market show any vigor. The break-up of estates went on apace. The tenant-farmer was quick to seize his opportunity, tho in not a few instances he met with determined bidding on the part of strangers to his district—men with a keen eye for a good holding. There had been less buying by syndicates of estates in entirety, for retailing afterward by syndicates, a method against which strong objections have been urged. Better in every way for the landowner, if he must sell, is it "to give the tenantry the chance of fair competition in the open market."

Direct From the Factory

To Save You $51

Brand-New Oliver Typewriters for Half What They Used to Cost.
Latest and Best Model. Sold Under a New Money-Saving Plan.
Five Days' Free Trial. No Money Down. Over a Year to Pay.

Was $100

OLIVER

Over 600,000 Sold

Now $49

This is the offer of The Oliver Typewriter Company itself—a $2,000,000 concern.

The Oliver Typewriter Company gives this guarantee: The Oliver Nine we now sell direct is the exact machine—our Model No. 9—which was formerly priced at $100.

We do not offer a second-hand nor rebuilt machine. So do not confuse this new $49 Oliver with other offers.

The $51 you now save is the result of new and efficient sales methods. Formerly there were over 15,000 Oliver salesmen and agents. We had to maintain expensive offices in 50 cities. Other costly and roundabout sales methods kept the price of typewriters around $100.

By ending all these wastes and adopting a new plan we save the American public millions of dollars.

The entire facilities of the company are devoted exclusively to the production and distribution of Oliver Typewriters.

How to Save

This is our plan: You may have an Oliver for free trial by answering this advertisement.

Or if you wish further information, check the coupon.

We will send you an Oliver Nine direct to your office or home for five days' free trial; it does not cost you a cent. Nor are you under the slightest obligation to buy

We give you the opportunity to be your own salesman and save $51. You are the sole judge. No salesmen need influence you.

If you decide to keep the Oliver, pay us at the rate of $3 per month. If you do not wish to keep it, we even refund the transportation charges. That is all there is to our plan. It is simplicity itself.

A Favorite

This standard keyboard, visible Oliver has long been the world's model. If you remember, Oliver introduced visible writing.

Year after year, Oliver inventors have set the pace. Today's model—the Nine—is their greatest achievement.

Any stenographer may turn to the Oliver and operate it like any other machine. In fact, its simplicity recommends it to people who have never used a typewriter before.

This Oliver Nine is the finest, the costliest, the most successful model we have ever built. If any typewriter is worth $100, it is this handsome machine—the greatest Oliver triumph.

USED BY BIG BUSINESS

It is the same commercial machine used by United States Steel Corporation; National City Bank of New York; Montgomery Ward & Co., Curtis Publishing Co., Pennsylvania Railroad; Hart, Schaffner & Marx; Morris & Company; Baldwin Locomotive Works; Ward Baking Company; Jones & Laughlin Steel Company; Western Clock Company—"Big Ben"; Encyclopaedia Britannica, and a host of others. Over 600,000 have been sold.

This Coupon Is Worth $51

Regardless of price, do not spend one cent upon any typewriter—whether new, second-hand, or rebuilt—do not even rent a machine until you have investigated thoroughly our proposition.

It is waste, and therefore unpatriotic, to pay more than $49 for a brand-new, standard typewriter.

The Oliver Typewriter Company, by this great, money-saving, price-reducing plan, is entitled to your first consideration.

Note the two-way coupon. Send at once for the free-trial Oliver, or for our startling book entitled "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy."

This amazing book exposes the follies of the old selling plans and tells the whole story of the Oliver Rebellion. With it we send a new catalog, picturing and describing the Oliver Nine.

Don't turn over this page without clipping the coupon.

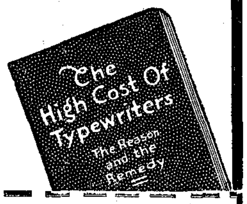
Canadian Price, $62.65

The Oliver Typewriter Co.
1033 Oliver Typewriter Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

Take Your Choice

Check the coupon for the Free Trial Oliver, or for the Book. Mail today. You are not obligated to buy.

FREE TRIAL


The High Cost Of Typewriters
The Reason and the Remedy

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.,
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☐ Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days' free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay $49 at the rate of $3 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

My shipping point is..............................

This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

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Johns-Manville

NON-BURN
ASBESTOS
BRAKE LINING
for your Car

Remember these facts

THE one biggest thing in a brake lining is its Asbestos. And to go a step further, your lining's dependability is all a matter of asbestos fibre. For, like wool or cotton, fabric woven from asbestos depends for strength and long wear on the length and strength of individual fibres—and on the skill in their conditioning and weaving.

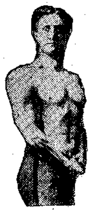
True, you can't measure or test fibre yourself. But in NON-BURN it is done for you. A half century's experience has taught us to set apart, from our big annual tonnage, just the fibre that efficient brake lining service demands. That same experience backs up its fabrication. Insist on NON-BURN, and you will get a safe, strong, tough lining made at Asbestos Headquarters—by Johns-Manville. Remember the name.

To the Trade—
NON-BURN is sold through jobbers and dealers on a policy of strict sales protection. Ask about it.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., New York City
10 Factories—Branches in 61 Large Cities

When you think of Asbestos you think of Johns-Manville

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—


Send for my Book
Strong Arms and Military Shoulders
for 25c, coin or stamps
Illustrated with 20 full-page half-tone cuts, showing exercises that will quickly develop, beautify and gain great strength in your shoulders, arms and hands, without any apparatus.
PROF. ANTHONY BARKER
127 W. 42nd Street, Studio 41, New York

First Mortgage
Real Estate Serial Notes
offer what the successful investor always demands—ample security and good returns.

These notes are secured by first mortgages on improved property, the ground value alone frequently having a value greater than the total of the loan. After careful inspection and investigation by our experts, we buy the entire issue of notes—in other words, back our judgment with our own money.

Banks and other careful investors throughout the country have found these notes attractive, because the original notes are delivered to them. The genuineness of each note is certified by us, thus preventing forgery or over-issue. Our profit is the commission we charge the borrower.

This plan enables you to invest $500 or multiples thereof; to choose maturities and diversify your investments. Interest 5%—5½% and 6%.

Write for our current investment list No. 105
Mercantile Trust Company
Capital and Surplus $9,500,000
Saint Louis
Member Federal Reserve Bank

Cities Service
Company Securities
to yield about
8%
Henry L. Doherty
& Company
60 Wall Street, New York

Better still is thought to be the plan adopted by the Duke of Westminster, of offering tenants the first refusal of land, and, in the event of a sufficiently good response, of withdrawing the property from public competition. While the demand for farms has been strong and wide-spread and the general outlook was encouraging to farmers, it was probable that "landowners would in increasing numbers be advised to realize, and that there would be no slackening of effort to dispose of large estates in the present year."

The writer declares that "unprecedented opportunities for safe and lucrative reinvestment are at the moment available." Into the situation in this respect comes a factor which has retarded dealings in other classes of property than farms—namely, "the pressure that has been exerted on everybody to put money into Government securities rather than into any other channel." With a steady 5 per cent., with a bonus on redemption, or investment of smaller sums at about 5¼ per cent., or 4 per cent., with immunity from the risks of paying higher income tax, these opportunities existing "without any trouble and with patriotic satisfaction," it is easy to see why investors have "fought shy of ordinary house property, with its annoyances and burdens." Practically all the buying in this class of property "has been on behalf of persons who intended to occupy the houses, and they have had no reason to be dissatisfied with the prices which have ruled, for very few houses could be built at the figure for which they have changed hands." Other aspects of British real estate are set forth as follows:

"Freehold ground-rents, which used to be regarded as one of the best investments, no longer attract buyers so readily as they did, in spite of a further diminution in the number of years' purchase. Strenuous efforts to dispose of two or three large London estates have failed during the last six months. Warehouses and wharves, factories and sites, suitably situated for the manifold purposes of the present national needs, have met with a ready sale, but shops have not been a uniformly good market. The proprietors of the so-called 'multiple' establishments have spread our their tentacles wider and wider, and interference with 'one-man businesses' has diminished the demand for premises even in good trading positions, so that 'for sale' and 'to be let' boards are frequently exhibited where in normal periods nothing of the kind was to be seen. Office accommodation, except in certain districts, is difficult to dispose of. Very little licensed property has come into the market this year, but the inquiry for it continues brisk, all things considered, judging from the results under the hammer.

"The private treaty totals include a considerable sum for small country houses, for which all through the year there has been a moderate demand, especially where from five to fifty acres accompany the residence. Town houses have naturally contributed but little in the present circumstances, and some suburban residences with extensive grounds have scarcely evoked an inquiry about terms. It is a time of retrenchment, and with a £500 limit on building and decorating many houses are destined to remain empty, for a person who can take a large house at present would, generally speaking, wish to spend a great deal more than this amount on renovating it and adapting it to his taste.

"Building land has been practically unsalable, and is likely to remain so. Of course, in certain localities, and for the very limited class of investor who is willing to lock up capital for a long while, there are some attractive propositions. To sum up, with the single exception of agricultural land the market this year has been lacking in vigor, and has met with all kinds of difficulties, some temporary, but more, it is to be feared, of a permanent character."

ONE YEAR'S INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS

Many more Americans now hold stocks in railroads and industrial corporations, in mining companies and public utility enterprises, than in any previous year. This fact has recently been set forth statistically in *Forbes's Magazine*. The average of shares held in industrials is now 70 and in railroads 95, against 126 and 289 shares, respectively, twelve years ago. Fifty-four railways report an average gain of 703 per company and a total of 561,142 stockholders, or an average of 10,931 stockholders. More than 120 industrial concerns are named which have 645,791 stockholders, a gain of 55,048. The 54 railroads included in the summary have a total capitalization of $5,205,861,545, the average amount held per individual being $9,455. The industrial companies recorded a total capitalization of $4,486,008,402, which were held in average blocks of $6,946. Following in detail are given the capitalization, number of present stockholders and increase in the number of stockholders, of the more important corporations contained in the list compiled for Mr. Forbes's magazine:

RAILROADS

Name of Corporation	*Capital*	*Now Stockholders*	*Yr. Ago Adv. from*
Atch, Top. & S. F.	$2,202,155	27,340	1,596
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	1,241,737	17,221	737
Balt. & Ohio	151,945,729	24,030	1,830
Balt. & Ohio pf	58,863,200	13,129	*120
Boston & Maine	39,505,390	6,530	*301
Boston & Maine pf	3,149,800	679	1
Canadian Pacific	260,000,000	36,997	....
Central R. R. of N. J.	27,436,800	836	13
Chesapeake & Ohio	62,792,600	6,150	1,007
Chicago Great Western	45,210,513	3,883	310
Chicago Gt. Western pf	43,867,902	4,507	219
Chicago & North West	145,152,500	11,985	2,140
Chicago & North West pf.	22,395,000	1,777	17
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	117,406,000	14,463	1,368
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	115,845,000	7,848	1,058
*Chi., Rock Is. & Pac.	74,877,200	3,292	2,072
Chi., Rock Is. & Pac. pf	54,743,800	4,925	....
C., C., C. & St. Louis	47,056,300	1,278	3
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	1,200	17
Del., Lack. & Western	42,277,000	5,557	2,315
Delaware & Hudson	42,503,000	8,104	819
Erie	112,378,900	4,728	401
Erie pf	63,892,400	4,843	*170
Great Northern pf	249,469,900	26,716	2,547
Illinois Central	109,296,000	10,550	617
Lehigh Valley	60,501,700	11,554	1,881
Louisville & Nashville	71,917,200	4,712	8
New York Central	249,849,359	25,508	2,863
N. Y., Ont. & Western	58,113,982	3,731	48
Northern Pacific	248,000,000	24,326	*2,442
Pennsylvania	449,265,700	95,764	5,352
Reading	70,000,000	5,034	1,740
Southern R. R.	120,000,000	9,563	1,924
Southern R. R. pf	60,000,000		
Southern Pacific	272,823,405	36,657	4,006
Union Pacific	222,291,600	23,559	3,593

INDUSTRIALS

Name of Corporation	*Capital*	*Now Stockholders*	*Yr. Ago Adv. from*
Adams Express	$10,000,000	2,899	*42
Amer. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	953	268
Amer. Car & Fdy	30,000,000	2,600	93
Amer. Car & Fdy pf	30,000,000	7,623	61
Amer. Sugar Ref	45,000,000	10,002	603
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf	45,000,000	12,243	179
Amer. Tel	435,265,300	81,048	11,647
Amer. Tobacco	40,242,400	3,837	585
Amer. Tobacco pf	52,699,700	6,273	258
Amer. Malt Corp.	5,767,124	400	260
Amer. Malt Corp. pf	8,559,000	450	370
Beth. Steel com. A	15,000,000	3,650	2,736
Beth. Steel com. B	75,000,000		
Beth. Steel 8% pf	30,000,000	1,980	1,485
Beth. Steel 7% pf	15,000,000		
Butte & Superior	2,900,800	3,378	893
Chevrolet Motor	64,008,800	1,948	455
Childs Co.	5,999,632	345	42
Childs Co. pf	7,677,425	912	72
E. I. du Pont de Nem.	58,854,200	2,240	220
E. I. du Pont de Nem. pf.	60,813,950	2,932	305
Eastman Kodak	19,538,400	3,300	*300
Eastman Kodak pf	6,165,700		
Gen. Electric	101,512,500	14,324	1,772
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	20,278,620	1,682	215
Goodyear Tire & Rub. pf.	24,393,700	3,894	1,331
International Nickel	41,834,600	11,865	4,779
Miami Copper	3,735,570	7,320	1,820
Natl. Lead	20,655,400	2,328	328
Natl. Lead pf	24,376,600	5,182	136
Nevada Con. Cop	9,997,285	8,742	681
Phila. Co.	42,942,900	4,069	1,615

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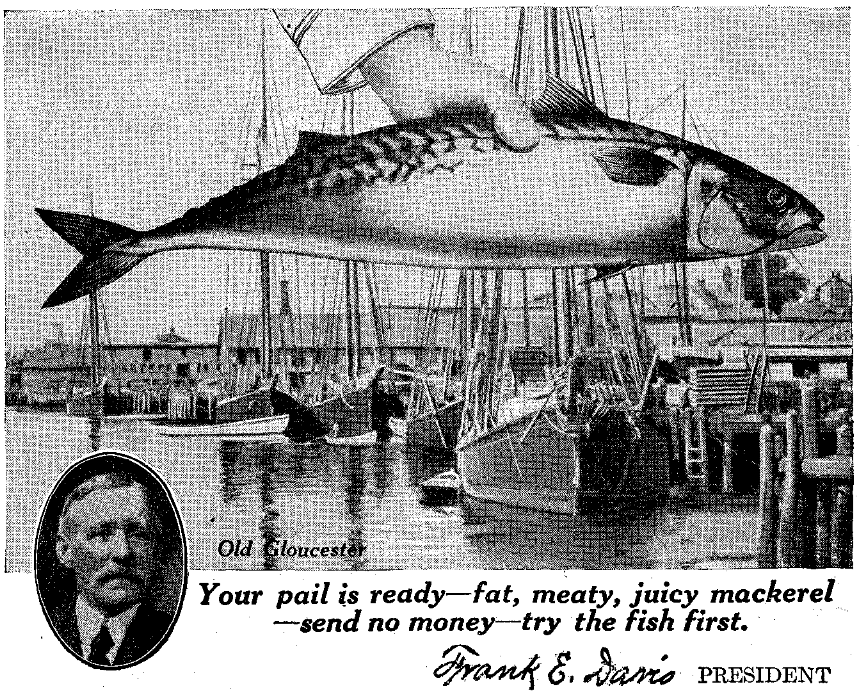
* Returns not complete.

Salt Mackerel

Direct from the Fishing Boats to You



Your pail is ready—fat, meaty, juicy mackerel—send no money—try the fish first.

Frank E. Davis PRESIDENT

It's thirty-three years, come next September, since I began supplying the choicest of Gloucester's famous mackerel direct to the homes of families throughout the country.

Our Own Home Kind

People here in Gloucester, the leading fish port of America, laughed at me when I began to sell mackerel by mail. They didn't realize how hard it is for other people to get good fish. But I did. So I decided to make it easy for everybody, everywhere, to have full-flavored, wholesome fish, the kind we pick for our own eating here at Gloucester. 65,000 families are buying from us today.

Fishmen for Generations

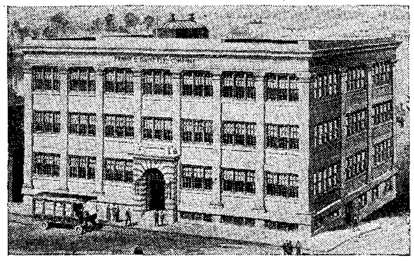
You see I *know* fish. My folks, 'way back, have always been fishmen. They helped found Gloucester in 1623. My boyhood days were spent aboard fishing boats. Catching fish, knowing the choicest and picking 'em out, cleaning and curing them the *right* way, has been my life's job.

Such a *Good* Breakfast!

A fat, tender, juicy Davis' Mackerel broiled to a sizzling brown; some butter, a sprinkling of pepper, a touch of lemon, if you wish—how good it smells, how tempting it looks, how it tickles the palate, and, oh, *how it satisfies!—the favorite* breakfast dish of thousands.

Thirty Years' Development

Today our business is housed in a modern, four-story, concrete building, with 20,000 square feet of floor space; fitted with the most improved and sanitary equipment for cleaning and packing fish. Standing at the water's edge, the fishermen's catches are brought right into the building. They go to your table with "the tang of the sea" in them.



Fall Mackerel, Fat and Tender

Most of the fish your dealer can buy are Spring fish, thin, dry, and tasteless. What I've selected for you are Fall fish, juicy and fat with the true salty-sea mackerel flavor. We clean and wash them before weighing. You pay *only* for *net* weight. *No heads and no tails.* Just the white, thick, meaty portions—the parts that make the most delicious meal imaginable. You probably have never tasted salt mackerel as good as mine.

Send No Cash—Try the Mackerel First

I want you to know before you pay that my fish will please you. If there is any possibility of a risk, I want it to be at my expense. Just mail the coupon today, and I'll ship at once a pail of my mackerel containing **9** fish, each fish more than sufficient for 4 people, *all charges prepaid,* so that your family can have a real Gloucester treat Sunday morning.

Then—if my mackerel are not better than any you have ever tasted, send back the rest at my expense.

If you *are* pleased with them—and I'm sure you will be—send me $4.50, and at the same time ask for "Descriptive List of Davis' Fish" sold only direct, never to dealers.

Remember: Meat, flour, potatoes, *everything* has gone 'way up in price. In comparison, Davis' mackerel is low. An economical food—so good to eat, so nutritious! "The Sea Food Cook Book" that goes with the fish will tell you just how to prepare them.

Mail the coupon now with your business card, letter-head or reference.

Frank E. Davis Co.
327 Central Wharf
Gloucester
Mass.

Frank E. Davis Co.,
327 Central Wharf,
Gloucester, Mass.

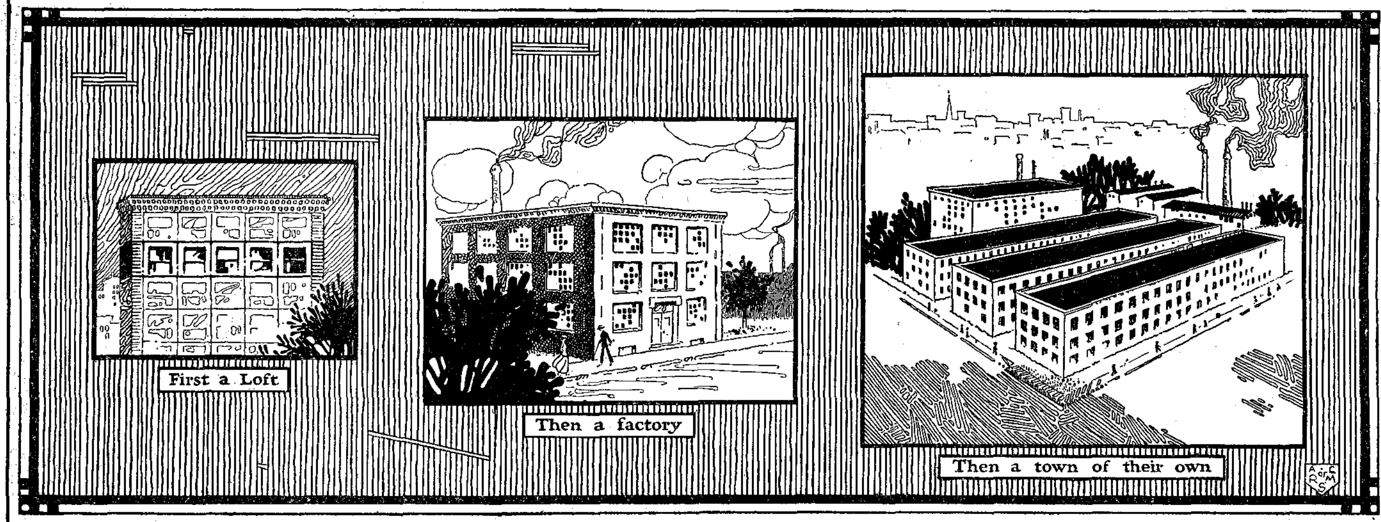
Without obligation please send me, all charges prepaid, a pail of Davis' Mackerel—to contain **9** fish, each fish more than sufficient for 4 people. I agree to remit $4.50 in ten days or return the fish.

Name ....

Street..............................

City...............................

State.....................................



This Firm Moved to Canada

advertised—prospered

THERE came to Canada not many years ago, "A United States Industry." They spied out the land and engaged a loft wherein to commence manufacturing their particular line of goods.

This turned out to be an excellent move.

They then *advertised in Canadian Newspapers* and soon their loft became too small to accommodate their growing business. Shortly they moved to a building of their own—a large four-story building.

Now they have moved again, but this time to a "young town" of their own which they have built on the outskirts of a certain Canadian city.

Their present factory compares not unfavorably in size with the original parent plant in the United States.

The point is this: You, Mr. U. S. Manufacturer, should not be misled by the fact that there are only 8,000,000 people in Canada. Canadians are alert, active, and consume per capita an immense amount of goods. They want every modern improvement, every labor-saving device, every luxury and convenience, and they can pay for them. *The actual and potential buying power of eight million Canadians is out of proportion to their numbers.*

Canadians are not neglecting business because they are at war. Everybody is working, everybody is saving, everybody is spending and investing—in spite of the fact that over 400,000 young Canadians are overseas fighting.

And the way to the Canadian pockets *lies through the advertising columns of Canadian Newspapers.*

You will find in their columns the advertisements of every leading Canadian firm, literally hundreds of United States firms resident and non-resident in Canada, and many British houses.

When is YOUR advertising going to appear in Canadian Newspapers?

The sooner you advertise in Canadian Newspapers, the sooner you will find that Canada is one of the most satisfactory and profitable merchandising fields that the American Manufacturer can cultivate.

Any newspaper (or its representatives in New York and Chicago) in the list below, will be pleased to receive and answer fully, your enquiries regarding the actual and potential market for your goods among their readers.

DAN A. CARROLL
Tribune Building, New York
1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Chicago
Montreal "Star"

STOCKWELL SPECIAL AGENCY
Tribune Building, New York
Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago
Calgary "Albertan"
Saskatoon "Star"
Winnipeg "Tribune"

PUTNAM & RANDALL
171 Madison Avenue, New York
London "Free Press"
Victoria "Colonist"

CHARLES H. EDDY CO.
200 Fifth Avenue, New York
1036 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago
Toronto "Star"
London "Advertiser"
Ottawa "Journal-Press"

FRANK R. NORTHRUP
225 Fifth Avenue, New York
1510 Association Bldg., Chicago
Quebec "Telegraph"

HENRY de CLERQUE
800 Mallers Bldg., Chicago

LOUIS KLEBAHN
1 West 34th Street, New York
Calgary "Herald"
Edmonton "Journal"
Regina "Leader"
St. John "Standard"
Saskatoon "Phoenix"
Winnipeg "Free Press"

VERREE & CONKLIN, Inc.
225 Fifth Ave., New York
28 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago
Toronto "Globe"
Ottawa "Citizen"
Winnipeg "Telegram"

BENJAMIN & KENTNOR
225 Fifth Avenue, New York
1218 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago
Toronto "News"

KNILL-BURKE, Inc.
225 Fifth Avenue, New York
Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago
Edmonton "Bulletin"

GILMAN & NICOLL
World Building, New York
Tribune Building, Chicago
Montreal "Gazette"
Vancouver "Sun"

J. P. McKINNEY & SON
334 Fifth Avenue, New York
122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago
Toronto "Mail and Empire"

GEORGE B. DAVID CO., Inc.
171 Madison Avenue, New York
1411 Hartford Bldg., Chicago
Halifax "Herald and Mail"

NOTE.—This advertisement is one of a series of twelve, all of which contain valuable information and data on Canada under war conditions. They have been prepared in portfolio form. Any of the Newspapers or their Representatives named above will be pleased to send you a portfolio free upon application. Write for it.

Prepared by SMITH, DENNE & MOORE, Limited, Advertising Agency, Toronto and Montreal.

Name of Corporation	Capital	Stockholders Now	Adv. from Yr. Ago
Pullman	$ 1,200,000	12,501	330
Studebaker Corp	30,000,000	2,067	1,003
Standard Oil of Cal	99,373,300	6,689	484
Standard Oil of Ind	30,000,000	4,476	232
Standard Oil of N. J	98,338,300	7,604	365
Standard Oil of N. Y	75,000,000	6,261	190
Western Union Tel	99,786,800	30,101	...
Westinghouse Air Brake	28,813,592	4,991	917
Westinghouse Elec. Mfg	70,813,950	11,546	3,778

OUR $19,400,000,000 OF FARM PRODUCTS IN 1917

With the prices that were paid at the farm as its basis, the Agricultural Department has recently placed the value of all our farm products harvested in 1917 at $19,443,849,381, as against a preliminary estimate a month before of $21,000,000,000, and an estimated total in 1916 of $13,406,364,011. *Bradstreet's*, in an article based on the Department's figures, notes that of this vast sum $13,610,462,782, or 70 per cent., was the value of crops, while $5,833,386,599, or 30 per cent., was the value of the animals or animal products. A table was given to show the values (in billions) of our crops and animal products yearly since 1897, "when prices were just beginning to rise from their preceding generation of declines, consequent upon the opening up of the great West to surplus grain and animal production." Accompanying these figures *Bradstreet's* gave its index-numbers of commodity prices yearly from 1897 to 1917:

	Total Agrl. Output	Crops Value	Crops P.Ct.	Animals and Products	Per Cent	Bradstreet's Yr. Index
1897	$3,960	$2,519	63.6	$1,441	36.4	$6.1159
1898	4,338	2,759	63.6	1,579	36.4	6.5713
1899*	4,717	2,998	63.6	1,718	36.4	7.2100
1900	5,009	3,191	63.7	1,817	36.3	7.8839
1901	5,302	3,385	63.8	1,916	36.2	7.5746
1902	5,594	3,578	64.0	2,016	36.0	9.1867
1903	5,887	3,771	64.1	2,115	35.9	9.2076
1904	6,121	4,981	65.0	2,140	35.0	8.9034
1905	6,273	4,012	64.0	2,261	36.0	7.8759
1906	6,764	4,263	63.0	2,501	37.0	7.9364
1907	7,487	4,761	63.6	2,726	36.4	7.9187
1908	7,890	5,098	64.6	2,792	35.4	8.0987
1909*	8,558	5,487	64.1	3,071	35.9	8.4176
1910	9,037	5,486	60.7	3,551	39.3	8.9045
1911	8,819	5,562	63.1	3,257	36.9	8.0094
1912	9,342	5,842	62.5	3,500	37.5	8.5153
1913	9,849	6,132	62.3	3,716	37.7	8.9881
1914	9,894	6,111	61.8	3,783	38.2	8.7132
1915	10,775	6,907	64.1	3,868	35.9	9.8530
1916	13,406	9,054	67.5	4,351	32.5	11.8251
1917*	19,443	13,610	70.0	5,833	30.0	15.6565

*Census years.

The writer noted how the total agricultural values had risen quite steadily year by year since 1897, the only hesitation observed being in 1911, when a smaller total was recorded than in 1910. Values of all farm produce in 1917 were nearly five times what they were in 1897, twenty years before, while those of animals and their products were four times as large. In the same period, the general average of all commodities rose by 156 per cent.; or, in other words, prices in 1917 were one and one-half times what they were twenty years before. Prices did not show the almost uninterrupted rise shown in all farm produce. In 1901 there was a drop from the preceding year; in the deprest year 1904 there was another break, which was not recovered until 1915. The writer remarks on this point that it needs to be remembered *Bradstreet's* index covers all leading commodities, not only those of the farm but those of the factory, forest, and mine. Of course the grand totals of farm production "naturally reflect the enlargement in areas and production, inseparable therefrom." Another table gives returns by States of values of farm crops, not including animals or animal products; it shows Illinois leading, with Texas second and Iowa third, while in 1916 Texas led, with Iowa second and Illinois third. Following is the table:

	Value	Rank
Maine	$71,425,000	37
New Hampshire	25,748,000	46
Vermont	45,950,000	42
Massachusetts	69,106,000	38
Rhode Island	8,352,000	48
Connecticut	57,814,000	39
New York	417,798,000	12
New Jersey	103,895,000	34
Pennsylvania	412,394,000	13
Delaware	27,707,000	44
Maryland	123,879,000	31
Virginia	344,159,000	22
West Virginia	132,281,000	30
North Carolina	417,846,000	11
South Carolina	389,887,000	15
Georgia	542,733,000	6
Florida	104,771,000	33
Ohio	546,058,000	4
Indiana	503,154,000	8
Illinois	842,042,000	1
Michigan	356,265,000	21
Wisconsin	367,095,000	17
Minnesota	480,230,000	9
Iowa	783,488,000	3
Missouri	546,036,000	5
North Dakota	220,290,000	27
South Dakota	366,582,000	18
Nebraska	522,186,000	7
Kansas	399,844,000	14
Kentucky	375,710,000	16
Tennessee	290,819,000	26
Alabama	291,563,000	25
Mississippi	359,596,000	19
Louisiana	313,352,000	24
Texas	788,983,000	2
Oklahoma	329,579,000	23
Arkansas	359,538,000	20
Montana	108,845,000	35
Wyoming	52,829,000	40
Colorado	164,000,000	28
New Mexico	38,470,000	43
Arizona	27,068,000	45
Utah	49,627,000	41
Nevada	25,655,000	47
Idaho	94,890,000	36
Washington	144,422,000	29
Oregon	108,632,000	32
California	432,285,000	10

In these figures corn, with a value of $4,053,672,000, led all other crops; cotton, with a value of $1,517,558,000, was second, and hay, valued at $1,359,491,000; wheat, worth $1,307,427,000, and oats, worth $1,061,427,000, came next in the order given.

MANY MILLIONS THAT HAVE GONE INTO NEW SHIP FIRMS

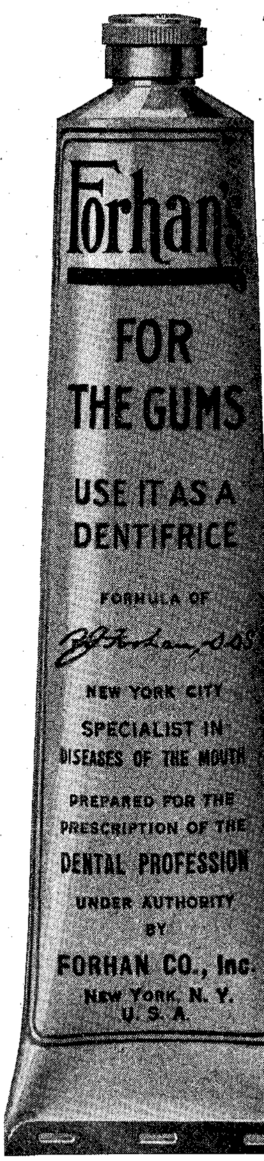
Since the war began a total of $401,749,000 has been invested in ship firms in this country. For January alone this year the amount was $21,274,000, an amount larger than for eight separate months last year and greater than for any month in 1914, 1915, or 1916. There were nineteen new ship firms incorporated in January. Of the $21,274,000 invested, $6,650,000 was designated for ship-building and $14,624,000 for other shipping projects. The development over the entire war-period is shown in the following table compiled for *The Journal of Commerce*, which sets forth the authorized capital of new concerns:

Five months, 1914	$1,844,000
Year 1915	37,662,000
Year 1916	69,466,000
Year 1917	271,503,000

Another table shows the capitalization of ship firms during January, 1918, and for each month of last year, divided between builders and operators of vessels:

	Total	Ship-Building	Other Shipping
1918—			
January	$21,274,000	$6,650,000	$14,624,000
1917—			
January	$2,475,000	$225,000	$2,250,000
February	30,525,000	18,050,000	12,475,000
March	13,225,000	3,125,000	9,750,000
April	29,395,000	15,500,000	13,895,000
May	47,490,000	42,840,000	4,650,000
June	84,020,000	75,525,000	8,500,000
July	19,020,000	11,700,000	7,280,000
August	19,038,000	11,085,000	7,943,000
September	5,100,000	3,850,000	1,250,000
October	9,650,000	7,200,000	2,450,000
November	4,850,000	3,600,000	1,250,000
December	6,960,000	5,650,000	1,310,000
Total	$271,503,000	$198,350,000	$73,103,000

A third table shows the total capital authorized in the incorporation of new shipping companies by months since the beginning of the war. It includes concerns of more than $50,000 capital for the operation, construction, salvage, and repair of ships, and also the new financing involved in the expansion of existing companies:



Flabby gums—the cause of loosened teeth

THE gums are the first line of defense for the teeth. Without firm gums teeth cannot be sound. And tender, inflamed or flabby gums become positive sources of vital danger.

The spongy gum surface invites the seepage of decay-food germs into the system.

This condition is known as Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). Four out of five people over forty have it. And many even under thirty.

Use Forhan's daily and have no fear of tender gums, the first stage of Pyorrhea. Nor of dangerous tooth loosening, which accompanies Pyorrhea. Nor yet of prematurely flattened lips, which are the certain result of Pyorrhea.

On the contrary, Forhan's will make your gums texture-firm and tooth-supporting. No tooth-base decay will form below the gum line.

Forhan's will also scientifically cleanse your teeth. They will feel particularly smooth after using Forhan's.

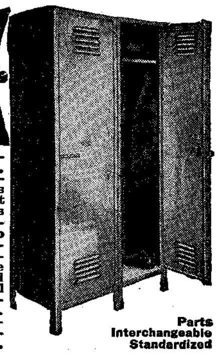
Forhan's is pleasant, cool and antiseptic. If gum shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist for special treatment.

30c and 55c tubes, all druggists.

FORHAN CO.,
196 6th Ave., N. Y.

Send for TrialTube Free

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.



EDWARDS STEEL LOCKERS

We furnish Edwards complete locker equipments for factories, stores, schools, colleges, clubs, gymnasiums, offices, etc. The Edwards Steel Lockers are complete with hat shelves, hooks, locking devices, locks and number plates. They are adjustable, economize space and have no complicated parts. Each locker comprises only six units—interchangeable and standardized, making the Edwards Steel Lockers cheapest and best. Every locker guaranteed. All beautifully finished in baked enamel. Send for catalog and estimates. Responsible representatives with established offices wanted for unoccupied territory. Write for terms.

Parts Interchangeable Standardized

The Edwards Mfg., Co., 337-387 Culvert St., Cincinnati, O.
Makers also of Edwards Adjustable All-Steel Shelving for Postoffices, Factories, Dept. Stores and all places where wood shelving is used.

$5 Help save the song birds

The song birds will prove a very great asset in the present war. They destroy the insects and save millions of bushels of grain annually.

It is your duty to protect them, furnish them homes for raising their young this spring. You will be repaid a thousand fold. They will free your grounds and garden from insects and pests and gladden your heart with their beautiful songs.

$5 for this 4-room Wren House 28" high

Built of oak, cypress, shingles, copper coping

A DODSON BIRD HOUSE

for every kind of bird. You can attract any bird you want—simply put up a Dodson house and they'll come back year after year. FREE Bird Book sent on request, illustrating Dodson line, giving prices. Also beautiful colored bird picture free. Write today to JOSEPH H. DODSON
President, American Audubon Association
730 Harrison Avenue Kankakee, Ill.
Dodson's Sparrow Trap guaranteed to rid your community of these grain eating pests. Price $6.

THINGS WORTH WHILE

GOOD RESTAURANTS
GOOD SERVICE
GOOD MUSIC
AND
CLYSMIC
OF COURSE

KING OF TABLE WATERS

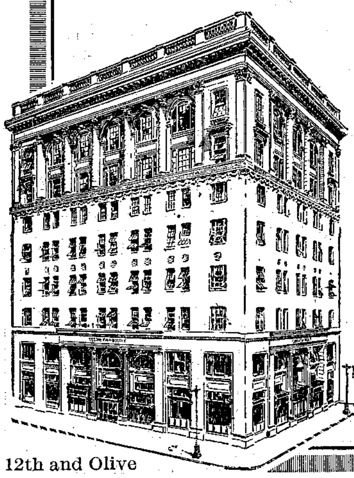
The St. Louis POST-DISPATCH Does the Work of Three---Ofttimes Four---at a Single Cost! Covers St. Louis Like a Blanket!

"St. Louis' ONE BIG Newspaper" guarantees more City OR Country circulation than the two St. Louis Sunday morning papers COMBINED—sells more newspapers in St. Louis and Suburbs every day in the year than there are homes in the city.

"NATIONAL" ADVERTISING CARRIED BY THE FIVE ST. LOUIS NEWSPAPERS FOR ENTIRE YEAR, 1917:

POST-DISPATCH	*2,075,360	AGATE LINES
Globe-Democrat	1,822,800	"
Republic	818,400	"
Times (No Sunday)	627,600	"
Star (No Sunday)	529,500	"

** Does not include thousands of lines omitted for lack of space and strict policy of censorship.*



12th and Olive

The POST-DISPATCH led THREE OUT OF ALL FOUR of the other St. Louis newspapers COMBINED by 99,860 lines. **252,560 lines more than the Globe-Democrat. 1,256,960 lines more than the Republic. 1,447,760 lines more than the Times. 1,545,860 lines more than the Star.**

The POST-DISPATCH was the first St. Louis newspaper to inaugurate a strict censorship to eliminate objectionable advertising of all kinds. **All four other St. Louis newspapers are now carrying advertisements which have been rejected by the POST-DISPATCH.**

Efficiency Plus in Circulation

(Average for Entire Year, 1917)

Sunday	Daily and Sunday
361,263	194,593

The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency
Foreign Advertising Representatives
New York Chicago Detroit St. Louis
Kansas City

1918—	
January	$21,274,000
1917—	
January	$2,475,000
February	20,525,000
March	12,975,000
April	29,395,000
May	47,490,000
June	84,025,000
July	19,020,000
August	19,038,000
September	5,100,000
October	9,650,000
November	4,850,000
December	6,960,000
Total	$271,503,000

1916—		*1916—*	
January	$4,850,000	July	$1,425,000
February	5,525,000	August	8,925,000
March	12,155,000	September	1,325,000
April	4,234,000	October	6,815,000
May	2,725,000	November	8,357,000
June	5,780,000	December	7,350,000
Total			$69,466,000
1915—		*1915—*	
January	$1,975,000	July	$10,450,000
February	803,000	August	4,530,000
March	825,000	September	2,919,000
April	1,485,000	October	2,005,000
May	4,845,000	November	5,900,000
June	350,000	December	1,575,000
Total			$37,662,000
1914—		*1914—*	
August	$1,125,000	November	$100,000
September	519,000	December	100,000
Total			$1,844,000
Total since opening of war			$401,749,000

COMMODITIES STILL HIGHER

At the beginning of February, such important price changes in cash markets for food and other commodities as occurred, had showed a general tendency upward, there having been 30 advances in the 332 quotations received by *Dun's Review*, as against 22 in which prices declined. Milder weather after the middle of the week had had an effect on dairy products, sharp reductions being made in eggs, while the market for butter was easier. Little change occurred in quotations on cheese, and wheat and flour remained stationary. Lower temperature had facilitated the movement to markets, leading to some reduction in corn and oats. Beef was reported as weak and sheep as steady. Prices for hogs and provisions were fully maintained. In hides and leather the feeling "was reactionary and further concessions were anticipated." Following is a table from *Dun's*, which gives minimum wholesale prices for two recent weeks and prices for a year ago, of forty-one leading commodities at New York City, unless otherwise specified:

	Two Recent Weeks		*Year Ago*
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$15.25	$15.25	$11.85
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.08¾	.08¾	.10
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.10¾	10¾	.10½
Stand. brown sheetings, yd.	.21	.21	.11½
Print cloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.12¾–13	.12½–¾	.07
Butter, creamery extra, lb.	.51½	.51½	.45
Cheese, f. c., held, spec. lb.	.26	.26	.25¼
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.55	.63	.45½
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.15¼	.15¼	.08½
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.11½	.11½	.08½
Prunes, 30–40 Cal., lb.	.14	.14	.10
Raisins, lb.	.09½	.09½	...
Flour, spring, 196 lbs.	10.55	10.55	...
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.25	2.25	1.87
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush.	1.77¾	1.83¾	1.14¼
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.99	1.01	.67½
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	2.00	2.00	1.15
Hides, Chic., pack., No. 1, lb.	.30	.30	.31
Hides, Chic., cows, native, lb.	.27	.27	.30½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.46	.46	.57
Leather, union backs, lb.	.68	.68	.85
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton	34.25	34.25	31.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	47.50	47.50	65.00
Copper, Lake, New York, lb.	...	...	.34
Copper, electrc., N. Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.34
Lead, New York, lb.	.26¾	.23½	.09
Tin, New York, lb.	*..	*..	.55
Petroleum, ref., gal. in bbl.	.16	.16	.12
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	8.50	8.65	7.90
Hogs, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	16.50	16.20	12.10
Sheep, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	10.00	10.00	10.50
Lard, prime st., Chic., 100 lbs.	25.85	25.90	16.60
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	23.80	23.22	15.00
Mess, pork, Chicago, bbl.	49.00	48.00	33.25
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.08¾	.08¾	.05¼
Rubber, Up-River Para, lb.	.58	.57½	.75½
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.45	7.45	6.75
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.27	.27	.17½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.24	.24	.26
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	2.63	3.03	3.60
Wool, aver. 100, Phila.	75.48	75.48	37.92

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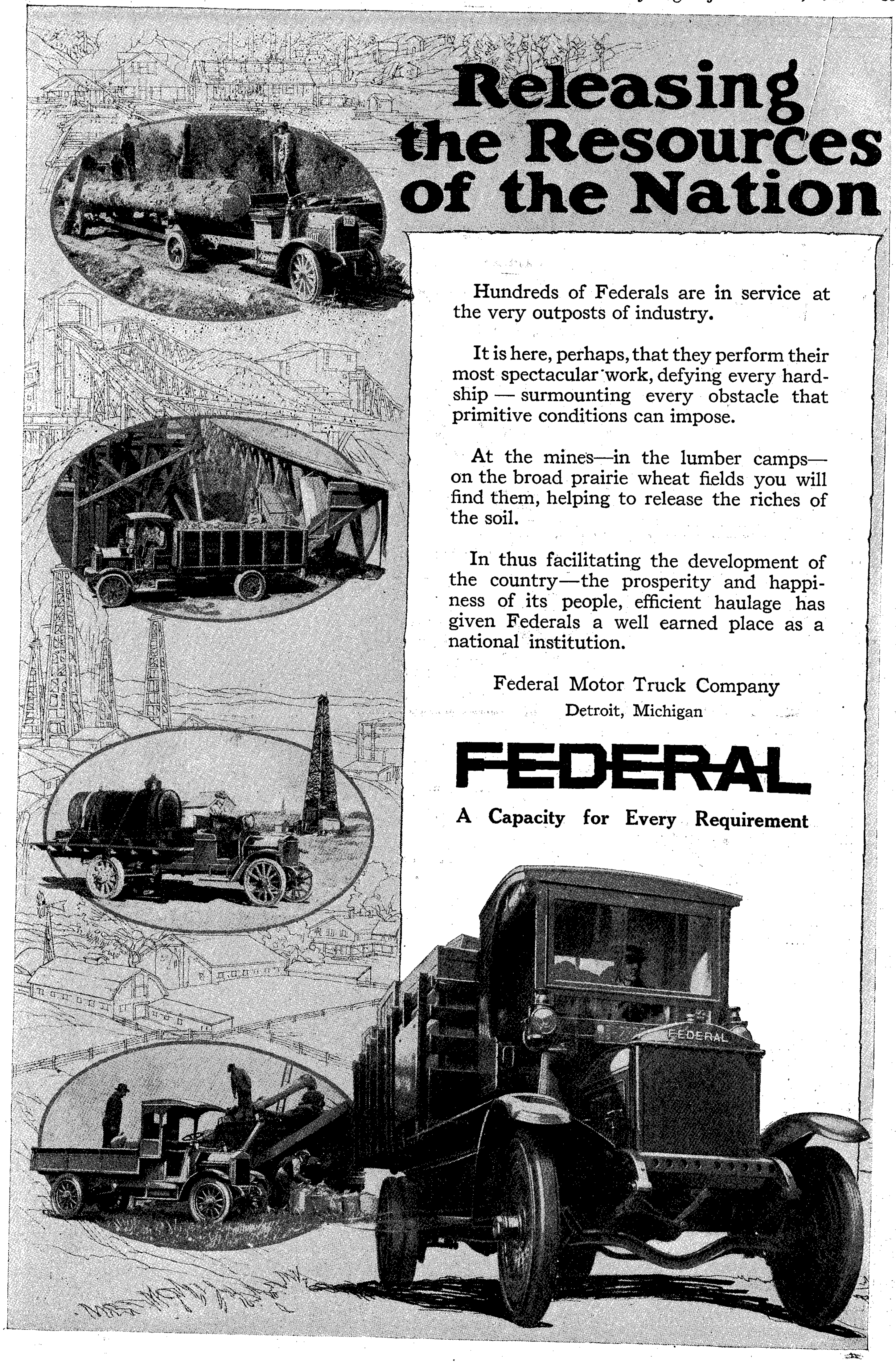
*Nominal.



Releasing the Resources of the Nation

Hundreds of Federals are in service at the very outposts of industry.

It is here, perhaps, that they perform their most spectacular work, defying every hardship — surmounting every obstacle that primitive conditions can impose.

At the mines—in the lumber camps—on the broad prairie wheat fields you will find them, helping to release the riches of the soil.

In thus facilitating the development of the country—the prosperity and happiness of its people, efficient haulage has given Federals a well earned place as a national institution.

Federal Motor Truck Company
Detroit, Michigan

FEDERAL

A Capacity for Every Requirement

"That Coupon gave me my start"

"It's only a little while ago that I was just where you are now. My work was unpleasant; my pay was small. I had my mother to take care of, and it was tough sledding trying to make ends meet. I hadn't had much schooling. I didn't ***know enough*** to fill any better job than the one I had.

"One day I saw an advertisement of the ***American School.*** It told how other men got better positions and bigger salaries by taking their courses. I didn't see how a correspondence school could benefit me; but as long as it didn't ***cost*** anything to mark the coupon I thought it was worth investigating at least. I marked the coupon and sent it in on the next mail.

"That was two years ago, and ***now I'm drawing more money every week than I used to get in a month."***

If you want a ***better job,*** if you want more ***congenial work,*** if you want a salary that ***will put you in the class where you belong—***

SIGN AND MAIL THE COUPON NOW

American School
of Correspondence
Dept. G2403 Chicago, U. S. A.

Your Opportunity Coupon

Mark the position you want and mail the coupon now

American School of Correspondence, Dept. G-2403, Chicago, U. S. A.

Without any obligation on my part please send me your Bulletin and advise me how I can qualify for the position marked "X."

....Electrical Engineer
....Elec. Light & Power Supt.
....Hydroelectric Engineer
....Telephone Engineer
....Architect
....Architectural Draftsman
....Building Contractor
....Building Superintendent
....Structural Engineer
....Structural Draftsman
....Mechanical Engineer
....Mechanical Draftsman
....Civil Engineer
....Steam Engineer
....Shop Foreman
....Shop Superintendent
....Sheet Metal Draftsman
....Lawyer
....Business Law
....Business Manager
....Auditor
....Accountant
....Cert'f'd Public Acc'nt
....Stenographer
....Bookkeeper
....Fire Ins. Inspector
....Fire Ins. Adjuster
....Fire Ins. Expert
....Sanitary Engineer
....Plumber
....Reclamation Eng.
....Automobile Engineer
....Automobile Repairer
....College Preparatory

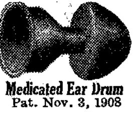
We also prepare for civil service examinations in all engineering subjects

NAME...
ADDRESS.....................................
AGE.......... OCCUPATION..........................

NO JOKE TO BE DEAF

—Every Deaf Person Knows That

I make myself hear, after being deaf for 25 years, with these Artificial Ear Drums. I wear them day and night.
They are perfectly comfortable. No one sees them. Write me and I will tell you a true story, how I got deaf and how I make you hear. Address



Medicated Ear Drum
Pat. Nov. 3, 1908

GEO. P. WAY, Artificial Ear Drum Co. (Inc.)
8 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

Only Securities in
New England

No Bonds **No Preferred Stock**

MERRIMAC CHEMICAL 10% (Est. 1853)
LOWELL BLEACHERY 8% (Est. 1833)
SULLIVAN MACHINERY 10% (Est. 1850)

Price and Particulars on Request

EARNEST E. SMITH & CO.
52 Devonshire Street . . Boston
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

KIDDIE-KOOP
Saves 3 Articles

CRIB–BASSINET–PLAY-PEN

Costs no more than a good crib alone.

Provides a roomy, safe, airy place for baby—indoors or out, from birth to four or five years. Saves mother worry and footsteps. It is a true necessity article—saves need of a maid.

Folds Instantly—Enclosing Springs and Mattress—to Carry Anywhere

Many exclusive features; accept no substitute.
Write for Free Folder and 10-day trial offer.

E. M. TRIMBLE MFG. CO.
15 Ambrose St., Rochester, N. Y.
For Canada—Lea Trimble Mfg. Co., Toronto

Springs Raise and Lower

Send Dealer's Name

WHAT WAR IS DOING TO A FAMOUS DOLLAR

It was recently noted in *The Wall Street Journal* that a large silver coin "practically unknown in most civilized countries, yet strangely popular in remote parts of Africa and Asia—a coin, moreover, that has been minted for a hundred years under a false date and with the effigy of a sovereign long since dead—the Maria Theresa dollar," is threatened with elimination from circulation, owing to its conversion into bullion. The impending fate of this dollar, thaler, or "rial," was recently announced officially by Addison E. Southard, American Consul at Aden, at the south end of Arabia.

While the coin is a mere imitation except as to material, it receives no governmental recognition, and even its accepted weight is 47 grains less than its true weight. The rial, as the Arabs call it, "is so avidly treasured by natives of the regions around Aden that in 1914 about 200,000,000 of the deceitful coins were circulated there both as money and as articles of commerce." As to the curious history of the coin, the following facts are imparted:

> "Early in the nineteenth century Arab traders, it is said, obtained certain silver thalers minted by Austria in 1780 under the reign of the beautiful Maria Theresa. The susceptible Orientals were so taken, tradition says, with the queen's image that they rapidly acquired more thalers as gifts, and models of pulchritude, maybe, for their own women. Soon hoarded as wealth, the dollar became equally esteemed along the neighboring coast of Africa, so that in Abyssinia it now circulates as the only coin generally accepted. It is found mainly in the Yemen and Aden hinterland, in other parts of Arabia, in Abyssinia, in Eritrea, in British, French, and Italian Somaliland, and in the Persian Gulf ports.
>
> "Yet the Turkish Government has often tried to prevent the use of the dollar as a coin in Arabia, and has even prohibited its importation. Neither is the dollar recognized officially by the British at Aden, or in other English possessions. The Arabs, nevertheless, must have abundant rials if only smuggling will provide them.
>
> "In order to meet the demands of the 'market,' dollars have been constantly minted for many years in Austria that still bear the bust of Maria Theresa, the Austrian double eagle, and the date '1780.' Implicitly accepted by the natives as weighing 480 grains, or 1 troy ounce, the coin weighs, in fact, but 433.08 grains. It is somewhat larger than the standard American dollar, the weight of which is 412.5 grains. According to the present price of silver, the thaler, 833.33 fine, is worth about 72 cents, as against about 74 cents for the American dollar, 900 fine. But the trade value of the thaler, or rial, at Aden, as estimated by its equivalent value in rupees, the official standard there, has varied during a long period from 36 cents to 64 cents.
>
> "Since the price of silver has risen, a highly profitable business has been done by Aden merchants in buying thalers for export to England or India, where they are melted into bullion. Even more than the usual discount from the bullion value has been willingly conceded by the Arabs whenever abrasion has diminished the charms of Queen Theresa. Many rials have been acquired by speculators at prices around 60 cents, and the total number purchased and exported since the beginning of the war is estimated at 40,000,000."

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL BURDENS

It appeared from an article printed in the London *Economist* in January that the notes then in circulation in Germany had passed the $4,000,000,000 mark; and that there had been a decline in taxpayers owing to the closing of business houses. As to the notes in circulation, the following details were given as of December 31, 1917:

	000s Omitted		
	Dec. 23	*Dec. 31*	*Increase*
Reichsbank notes........	£551,300	£573,400	£22,100
Treasury notes..........	17,400	17,500	100
Loan notes..............	304,900	313,300	8,400
Total...............	£873,600	£904,200	£30,600

From the returns of the Reichsbank for January 7, it appeared that the total clearing business of the Reichsbank for 1917 was £4,659,000,000, as compared with £3,374,000,000 in 1916, £2,905,000,000 in 1915, £3,332,000,000 in 1914, and £3,677,000,000 in 1913, the last complete year of peace. The explanation given by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* for the increase in 1917 was the issue of war-loans, combined with increased Stock Exchange business and the decreased purchasing power of money. Further statistics of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* gave the increase in capital by existing companies and the issue of shares by new companies as £6,624,000 for the first half-year of 1917 and £14,305,000 for the second half, the main part of the rise in the second half-year being due by the increase in capital of £7,075,000 in November by anilin concerns. An examination of income-tax statistics for the Kingdom of Prussia brought to light important indications as to developments in the movements of wealth during the war as follows:

> "As compared with the year 1914, the year 1916 shows a small decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the number of 'physical' taxpayers, and a large decrease of 5.3 per cent. in the number of companies, etc., paying taxes, the latter due, of course, to the shutting down, for one cause or another, of many concerns. On the other hand, the total taxable income has risen from £930,000,000 in 1914 to £970,000,000 in 1916, making an increase per head from £121½ to £125.
>
> "The actual number of taxpayers in the income classes up to £45 has increased from 36.7 per cent. to 37.5 per cent. of the whole, while the medium and large income-receiving taxpayers have fallen in number. In other words, the above increase in income has been concentrated among a smaller number of persons than before. If the incomes above £150 are taken it is found that while the number of taxpayers decreased from 888,000 to 842,000—that is, by 5 per cent.—the total income increased from £390,000,000 to £420,000,000—that is, by 7.4 per cent.—making an increase in average income for this class of 13.4 per cent. How this works out in detail may be seen from the table below, which shows the increase or decrease per cent. between 1914 and 1916 in the number of taxpayers with incomes of over £150:

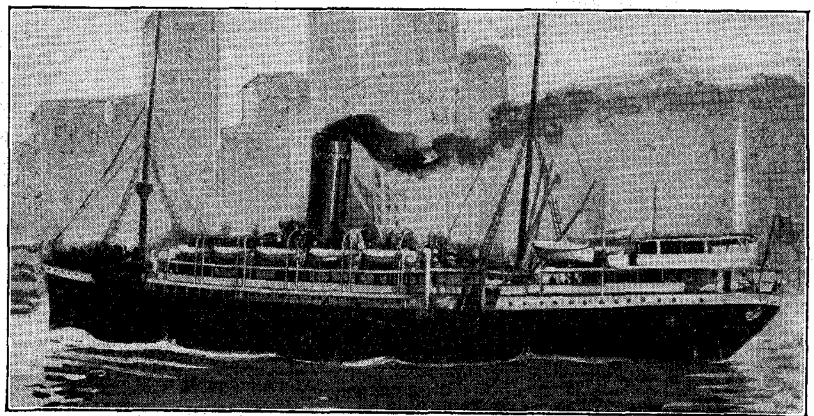
Income Class—	*Inc., P. C.*
£ 150- 475	*6.5
475-1,525	*1.9
1,525-5,000	8.1
5,000-25,000	27.2
25,000-50,000	39.7
Over £50,000	47.2

*Decrease.

> "The number of so-called 'millionaires'—that is to say, people with incomes of over 1,000,000 marks (£50,000)—rose from twenty-seven in 1896 to ninety-one in 1914, and to 134 in 1916. A further table shows the percentage distribution of total taxable income between the different classes of taxpayers:

	Per Cent.	
	1914	*1916*
£ 45- 150	55.5	54.2
150- 475	20.1	18.9
475-1,525	10.2	10.2
1,525-5,000	7.0	7.7
Over £5,000	7.2	9.0
	100	100

> "The absolute increase in total taxable



Unexcelled opportunity to develop export trade by mail

Drive an entering wedge *now* by means of foreign parcel post service! Many merchants are taking this convenient and economical means of establishing their products in foreign markets.

We are the oldest and largest writers of marine insurance in America and offer shippers exceptional facilities for insuring export shipments (by mail or otherwise) by reason of our long experience and world-wide maritime connections.

Fill out the coupon below and send us for full information, or simply drop us a postal.

Insurance Company of
NORTH AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA

Capital $4,000,000 Founded 1792 Assets over $26,000,000

The Oldest American Stock Insurance Company

Writers of FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, MERCHANDISE FLOATERS, BAGGAGE, etc.

FOUNDED 1792

INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA
Dept. P, 3rd and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia

Please send us full information regarding the development of export trade by mail.

Name ....

Address.................................... State........................

I am also interested in.................................. form of insurance.

Run on COAL OIL

instead of gasoline in your Ford car or truck by equipping it with our Kerosene Carburetor and SAVES THREE-FOURTHS THE COST Coal oil gives 50 per cent more mileage and costs one-half the price of gasoline.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

under our money-back guarantee. Send for circular today. Agents wanted everywhere,
K. B. C. Co. Dept. 121, 2015 Michigan Ave., Chicago

Women Can Earn

A Charming Independence

Harpists are in constant demand; every church service is rendered more impressive by the addition of Harp music; the Harp is a necessity in every orchestra; the Lyon & Healy Harp is used in most of the symphony orchestras of the world. $135 for Children's Harps; Lyon & Healy Double Action $500 and up; used Harps $250 and up. Easy Payments. Play while you pay. Small children learn to play creditably after nine lessons. Write for Harp Book (Free) and Rental Offer.

Lyon & Healy 61-68 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

Hepco FLOUR

For Diabetes

Absence of starch content makes Hepco Flour the ideal ration for diabetic sufferers. Makes delightfully palatable, strengthening and health-giving muffins, gems and other breads. The original soy-bean meal prepared by Hydro Process, scientifically treated in our sanitary food laboratories. Recommended by leading medical authorities.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

Send 10c for sample of Hepco Flour and Booklet containing diet list.

WAUKESHA HEALTH PRODUCTS CO.
43 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

"A shaky hand has no place at the helm of this institution!"

That's why he switched to Girards

No man can afford to smoke the heavy, black, oily type of cigar that agitates his nerves and befuddles his brain. But every man can afford to smoke the Girard, a cigar that cheers, comforts, stimulates and inspires, yet leaves not a trifling trace of injury or harm.

The difference between the Girard and the heavy black cigar is the difference between a *friend* and an *enemy*.

The Girard Cigar

Never gets on your nerves

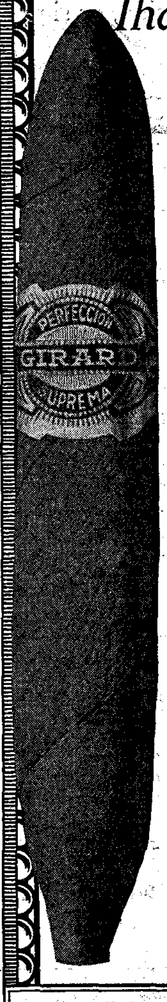
Tens of thousands of business men are cutting out the *enemy* cigars, and switching to the *friendly* smoke. Doctors recommend the Girard in place of other cigars.

Have you ever tried the Girard? As a rule, the generous smoker not only feels better, but enjoys his smoking more, when he smokes Girards *exclusively*.

10c and up ***Real Havana***

Any cigar dealer in America can sell you Girards. If he hasn't them in stock he can get them for you from us.

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf
Established 1871 **Philadelphia**



"Broker," 10c Actual Size

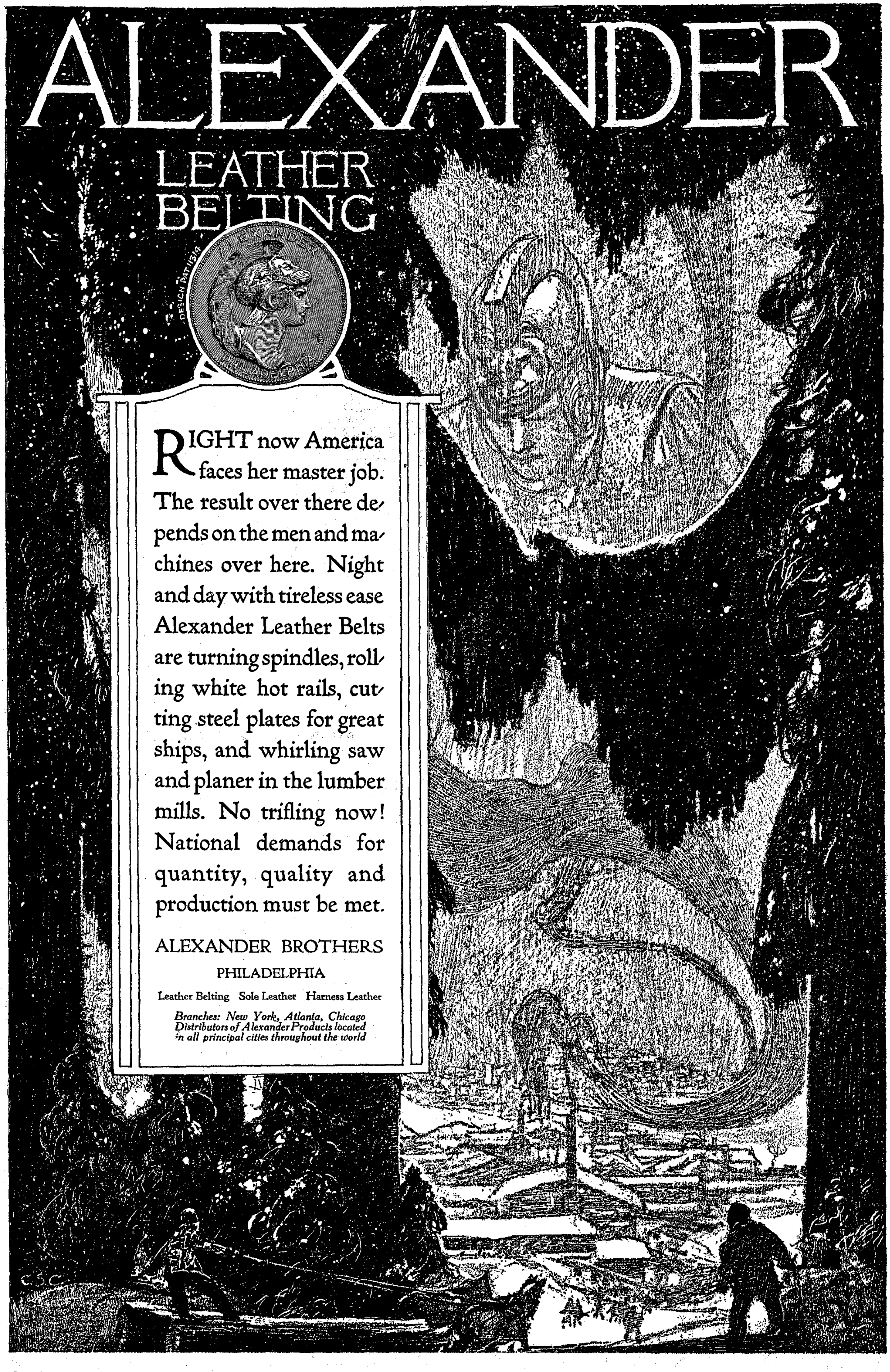
income for each of these classes is 1.1 per cent., 2.5 per cent., 3.1 per cent., 14.9 per cent., and 32.9 per cent., respectively. Detailed comment on these figures is unnecessary. For the working classes of Germany official statistics of this character must be instructive reading in view of the demands raised by the agrarians for the fixing of maximum wages."

CURIOUS CHANGES IN OUR FOREIGN TRADE

From a bulletin issued by the National City Bank of New York it appears that New York's share in the import trade of the country in 1917 was "the lowest in many years" and her share of the exports "less than in any year since the beginning of the war." The compilation shows that approximately only 46 per cent. of the imports entering the country in the calendar year 1917 passed through the port of New York against 52 per cent. in 1916, 55 per cent. in 1915, 57 per cent. in 1913, 59 per cent. in 1910, and 63 per cent. in 1900. On the export side the share which passed through New York in 1917 was only about 48 per cent. against 51 per cent. in 1916 and nearly 51 per cent. in 1915. This reduction in New York's share, in so far as relates to imports, was "a part of a general condition which has characterized world-trade since the beginning of the war." With the Central Powers cut off entirely from overseas trade, Allied countries conserving their supplies for home use, and neutral countries busy in meeting the demands of their neighbors at war, "the quantity of merchandise which Europe has been able to offer to the United States has been greatly reduced." The value of merchandise from Europe entering the United States in 1917, even at the greatly advanced prices, amounted to less than $600,000,000 against $900,000,000 in 1912. On the other hand, imports from other parts of the world increased from $900,000,000 in 1912 to approximately $2,400,000,000 in 1917. Thus imports from Europe fell off more than $300,000,000 in the period 1912 to 1917, while those from other parts of the world increased about $1,500,000,000 in the same period.

As a natural consequence of this change in the currents of trade, especially the great reduction in merchandise from Europe, the share of the imports entering by our Atlantic coast ports in 1917 was only about 69 per cent. of the total merchandise imported, against 74 per cent. in 1913 and 77 per cent. in 1910. On the other hand, imports entering by the other ports, especially the Pacific coast and northern border, greatly increased; in fact, more than doubled since 1913, while that entering by the Atlantic ports increased only about 50 per cent. On the export side, however, conditions were reversed as to the relative port activities. The writer says:

"The cause which resulted in a reduced flow of merchandise from Europe to the United States, the war, created a large movement of merchandise from the United States to Europe, and as a result the share of the Atlantic ports in the export trade has been larger than normal. The share of the total exports of the country which passed out of the Atlantic ports in 1917 was 70 per cent., against 56 per cent. in 1913 and 54 per cent. in 1912. With the fall-off in the exports of cotton the share of the Gulf ports in the exportation fell from about 22 per cent. in 1913 to approximately 11 per cent. in 1917, and the share of the Pacific and northern border



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ports in the total exports of the country fell from about 22 per cent. in 1913 to approximately 18 per cent. in 1917. Exports from the Atlantic ports in 1917 exceeded those of 1913 by nearly $3,000,000,000 while all other ports of the country show an increase of but about $750,000,000 in the same period.

"In the case of New York alone, however, the export figures do not show as large a percentage of gain as certain other of the Atlantic ports, due probably to the physical inability of a single port, however well equipped, to handle the enormous quantities of merchandise offered for exportation, especially to Europe and the other sections of the world specially accessible from the Atlantic frontage. The total exports of the port of New York in 1917 were $2,937,000,000, against $2,791,000,000 in 1916, a gain of but about 5 per cent. in the year 1917, while the figures of the port of Philadelphia for the nine months, for which statistics are available, show a gain of more than 50 per cent. over 1916, those of Baltimore 30 per cent., Boston, 75 per cent., those of the Atlantic ports as a whole, about 15 per cent., and those of the northern border ports, about 36 per cent. increase in the single year 1917.

"The trade figures of the United States for 1917 show some curious contrasts when compared with 1913, the year preceding the war. Imports from Europe show, as already indicated, a fall of over $300,000,000, those from South America an increase of about $400,000,000, from North America a gain of nearly $500,000,000, from Asia and Oceania an increase of approximately $500,000,000, and from Africa an increase of nearly $50,000,000. On the export side the increase to Europe is about $2,500,000,000, to North America, over $500,000,000, to South America, about $150,000,000, and to Asia and Oceania, a gain of about $300,000,000."

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"V. A. P.," Forest Hills, L. I.—"What is a *parenthesis?* Does the term designate the matter printed or written between crotchets or merely the crotchets themselves, or possibly a single crotchet?"

The word *parenthesis* has been in use since 1568 to indicate "an explanatory or qualifying clause or sentence inserted in a sentence grammatically complete without it." In 1586, Angel Davis described the term ("English Secretorie," ii, 83): "*Parenthesis*, an intercluding of a sentence . . . commonly set betweene two halfe circles." It was not until twenty years later that the "two halfe circles" became known as *parentheses*, for John Day, with true poet's license, so characterized them in 1608 ("Law-Trickes," iii, E, j). "Vulcan with the horning *parenthesis* in his forehead." The term has been so loosely applied that the dictionaries define it also as "*One* of the upright curves, or *the pair* collectively, used by writers and printers to indicate an interjected clause." The word literally means "a putting-in-between," and from this Dr. Johnson deduced the sentence alone to be the parenthesis; Worcester defined the word as meaning also "the *mark* ( )." According to Edward Hazen ("Practical Grammar," 1842) and Parsons E. Day ("District School Grammar," 1844), the parenthetical curves are termed *parentheses*, from which the student may deduct that it always takes *two parentheses* to make *one parenthesis*, or, in other words, two curves, crooks, crotchets, brackets, or hooks, as they have sometimes been called, to make a parenthesis. To Noah Webster we owe: "The parenthesis ( ) and hooks [ ] include a remark or clause, not essential to the sentence in construction" ("Philosoph.

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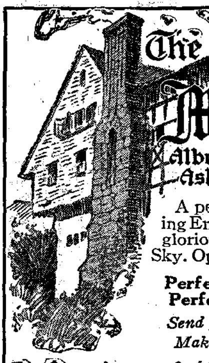

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Grammar," p. 219). In Webster's Dictionary he forgot both the hooks and the parentheses here referred to, and to add to the confusion or inaccuracy said: "The *parenthesis* is usually included in *hooks* or curved lines, thus ( )." Again Webster defined *crotchet*: "In printing, a *hook* including words, a sentence, or a passage distinguished from the rest, thus [ ]." The best modern usage calls the curves *parentheses* and the hooks *brackets*.

"S. E. Y.," Gantts Quarry, Ala.—"(1) Which is the correct way to read *Lewis XIV*.—*Lewis fourteenth*, or *Lewis fourteen*? (2) Also, where is the accent in *afternoon*, on the *after* or *noon*?"

(1) *Louis* (not *Lewis*, for no French monarch was so called) *XIV*. should be read, "Louis *the* fourteenth," with the "*s*" in "Louis" silent. In Lewis, however, the *s* is sounded. (2) In *afternoon*, the primary accent is on the last syllable and the secondary accent on the first.

"F. L. D.," Pinto, Mont.—"(1) It is stated here that the Japan Current partially changed its course following the San Francisco earthquake. Is it true? (2) Who is the author of 'Annie Laurie'?"

(1) The "Japan current" is defined as "a current flowing from a point near the Bashi Islands northward to latitude 26°, where it divides, the main part washing the eastern shores of Japan and then the Aleutian Islands." As seismic disturbances frequently have such results, it is highly probable that an earthquake might have the effect of altering the course of the Japan current. (2) William Douglass wrote "Annie Laurie" in 1700.

"O. McK.," Yoakum, Tex.—"Please advise if there is such a word as *asked*; and if so, how it is pronounced."

Yes. It is pronounced as if spelled *askt*, but formerly as two syllables, *as-ked'*. In 1297 it was spelled *aschede*, but, according to the researches of Sir James A. H. Murray, who cites as authority "Cursor Mundi," a religious epic of northern England, dating from 1300, the spelling *asked* was common at that time. Sir John de Mandeville (1366) spelled it in this way. Other forms of spelling used were *asckid* (1440) and *askid* (1455).

"J. W. W.," Casper, Wyo.—"Can you enlighten me as to the origin or reason why the nine spot of diamonds is generally considered the *Curse of Scotland*?"

The most probable explanation of the *Curse of Scotland* is that the card was so called from resembling the armorial bearings of Dalrymple, Lord Stair, nine lozenges on a saltire, the numbers and shape of the spots being identical, and their arrangement sufficiently similar. The first Lord Stair was the object of much execration, especially from the adherents of the Stuarts, for his share in sanctioning the Massacre of Glencoe in 1692, and subsequently for the influential part played by him in bringing about the Union with England in 1707.

Another explanation traces the origin to *comette* or *comet*, a gambling game played with cards introduced from France into Scotland, in which the nine of diamonds was the master card. The game served to ruin so many families that it became known as the Curse of Scotland.

To Capt. Francis Grose, of the Herald's College, London, author of the "Antiquities of Scotland," etc., we owe the following statement concerning the nine of diamonds: "Diamonds imply royalty and every ninth King of Scotland has been observed for many ages to be a tyrant and a curse to the country" (*Tour Thro' Scotland*, 1789).

"A. B. H.," Melville, Mont., and "R. H.," San Diego, Cal.—The lines to which you refer were written by Capt. Samuel Sturmy and published by him in *The Mariner's Magazine* (vi., p. 95), in 1669. They run:

> Here in the Zodiac begins
> The Ram, the Bull, the *loving* Twins.

"H. J. N.," Racine, Wis.—"What is the correct meaning of the word *modiste*? I have read of it being used as a fashionable dressmaker and also of a milliner."

The word *modiste* is defined as "A woman who makes or deals in fashionable articles, especially of women's dress; a dressmaker or milliner."

"J. G. B.," Youngstown, Ohio.—"(1) In speaking of a can of salmon or sardines, is it proper to say '*This* fish' or '*Those* fish'? (2) Is *anyways* as good English as *anyway*?"

(1) In the case of the *salmon* say "*This* fish," and in the case of the *sardines*, "*These* fish." (2) *Anyways* is inadmissible.

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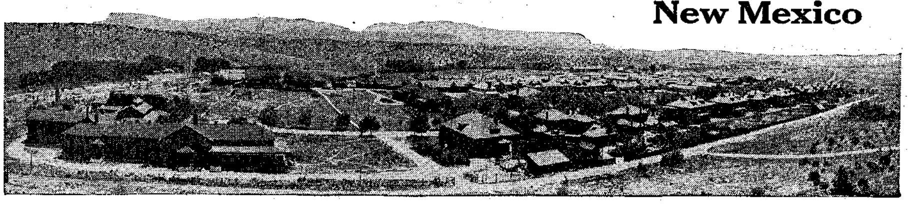

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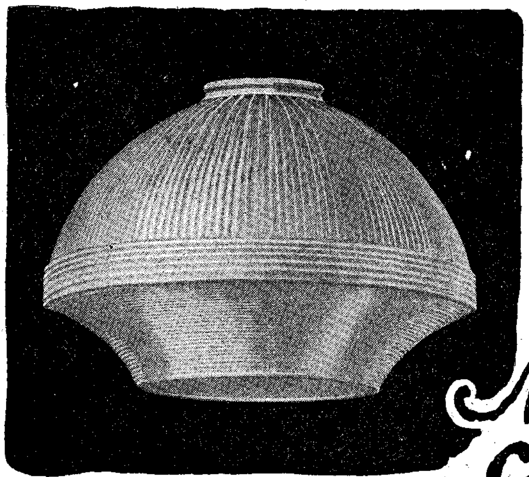

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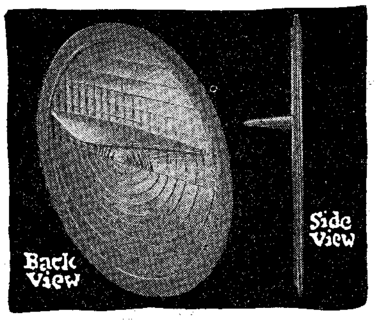

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